

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Home... Spectrum lives out a day in the life of a council estate... thoughts Philip Howard imagines a conversation between Dr Johnson (below) and George Orwell



Police hall David Miller reports on an arresting football match in St Paul's, Bristol Past imperfect Alan Franks lays the ghost of Christmas past

Bradman record is beaten

Sunil Gavaskar, the Indian cricketer, overtook Donald Bradman's record of 29 Test centuries as he made 149 not out against West Indies in Madras yesterday during his 99th appearance for his country. John Woodcock, page 16

Pan-Am threat to Concorde

Pan American World Airways has asked the US regulatory agency to suspend Concorde fares on the ground of unfair competition by British Airways and the British Government. Page 3

German thaw

Relations between East and West Germany have never been better, with the former increasingly dependent on Bonn's financial largesse. Page 5

New pleasures

New attractions such as highly mechanized pleasure parks kept up the number of sightseers in England in 1982, despite the fall in popularity of longer-established attractions, according to the English Tourist Board. Page 3

Bignone charge

Former President Bignone of Argentina faces a second charge of involvement in disappearances during the "dirty war" conducted by the military regimes of the 1970s. Page 5

Burton deal

Burton has bought the Harry Fenton chain of 93 menswear shops for £3.5m in a deal which took only three days to complete. Page 13

Steel decisions

Two factors, both requiring renewed government commitment to the steel industry, will influence the British Steel Corporation's plans. Page 2

Blast kills six

Six people were killed in a propane gas explosion and fire in Buffalo, New York. Sixty others were injured. Page 4

Ship silenced

A clampdown on comments was placed on a Russian liner after allegations that holiday-makers had been given a Christmas cruise they would wish to forget. Page 2

Sports review

David Miller looks back on a year that saw India beat West Indies, Australia win the American Cup and the first world athletics championships in Helsinki. Page 17

Leader page, 11

Letters: On housing, from Mr B Chivers, and Mr H Williams-Olsson; police shooting, from Mr D Hamilton; law-breaking, from Mr J O Thompson. Leading articles: The economy; Kremlin: BBC popularity poll. Features: pages 8, 10 Poland's new church-state conflict; towards a Falklands talks formula; Richard North's party shots; The Times Profile: Francis Mitterrand. Obituary, page 12 Dr Donald Caskie, Friedrike von Wedelstätt.

Home News	2, 3	Diary	10
Overseas	4, 5	Events	20
Arts	12, 14	Science	32
Books	6	Sport	16-18
Bridge	12	TV & Radio	19
Business	13-15	Theatre, etc	19
Church	12	Universities	12
Court	12	Weather	20
Crossword	20	Wills	12

US role in Lebanon put in doubt by bomb inquiry

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Pentagon report on the suicide bombing which killed 241 American troops in Beirut calls for an urgent review of the entire US military mission in Lebanon. The lengthy report, published yesterday, will provide powerful ammunition for Congressional critics of America's presence in Lebanon. It goes far beyond merely apportioning blame for the disaster, and repeatedly raises broad questions about the military pursuit of US objectives in Beirut. It says that America's decisions about Lebanon have to a great extent been "characterized by an emphasis on military options and the expansion of the US military role", even though the security of American troops has become more precarious "as progress towards a diplomatic solution slowed". The report advocates "re-examination of alternative means of achieving US objectives in Lebanon, to include a comprehensive assessment of the military security options being developed by the chain of command, and a more vigorous and demanding approach to pursuing diplomatic alternatives". The president's decision to preempt the possibility of formal punishment of military commanders is probably unprecedented. By making his statement before publication of the report he has ensured that no individual is likely to be court-martialled. Although the decision is popular in military circles it is seen by some analysts as political interference with the military legal system. It is argued by some observers that it conflicts with the traditional principle that officers are responsible for the safety and well-being of their troops. Legally, Mr Reagan's remarks do not preclude the instigation of court martial proceedings against individuals but such an exercise would be largely pointless since he has effectively said that he would issue a pardon. Lesser punishments, such as reprimands or demotions, would technically still be possible but White House officials made clear yesterday that the President felt that no actions of any kind should be taken. The Pentagon report, which runs to 160 pages, was prepared by a five-member panel headed by retired Admiral Robert Long. It followed the findings of a congressional inquiry last week which blamed the entire chain of military command for lax security. The Long Report also blames the whole operational military chain of command, from the local battalion commander to the head of US forces in Europe, General Bernard Rogers.

Missing Andropov still wields power in Kremlin

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Andropov again missed an important political occasion yesterday when he failed to attend the opening day of the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin. Reports circulating at the session said Mr Andropov was ill in hospital, although other reports say he is convalescing at a special Politburo sanatorium after a kidney operation. On Monday and Tuesday Mr Andropov was absent from the Central Committee plenum which precedes the Supreme Soviet and decides policy in advance. The 1500-member Supreme Soviet has real power and rubber stamps party decisions. But as head of state and party leader Mr Andropov would be expected to preside over the proceedings, which are televised. His absence yesterday, for which no explanation was given, had a greater impact on ordinary Russians than his failure to attend the closed Central Committee meeting, attributed to "temporary" illness. The four men promoted by Mr Andropov on Monday despite his absence - seen as proof of his continuing power and influence - all sat on the platform in the Great Hall of the Kremlin yesterday, with Mr Vasily Vorotnikov taking his place as a full Politburo member alongside Mr Grigori Romanov, the former Leningrad party leader. Both are now considered possible successors to Mr Andropov. In another move designed to show that Mr Andropov is in control and not about to step down, Tass announced that the Soviet leader had been nominated to stand as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet in the elections next March. There is nonetheless widespread concern over the fact that although Mr Andropov is still laying down economic guidelines and appointing new officials, he has not been seen since the middle of August. In his speech on Monday, which was read for him, Mr Andropov made no reference to foreign policy even though Moscow faces an East-West crisis over arms control and is due to take a stand at the Stockholm disarmament conference next month. Against expectations there were no foreign policy speeches at yesterday's Kremlin meeting, although foreign policy was debated later in closed session. In the only public reference to Foreign Affairs, Mr Vasily Garbuzov, the Finance Minister, said Soviet defences would be strengthened because of NATO's "extreme reckless" missile deployments in Europe. Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, sat in Mr Andropov's place on the platform, with Mr Konstantin Chernenko next to him. Mr Chernenko is the Kremlin number two by seniority, and opposed Mr Andropov for the leadership last year. Later Mr Chernenko left and Mr Tikhonov moved along, leaving Mr Andropov's seat symbolically vacant. Mr Andropov has issued monthly statements on arms control during his absence, and speakers yesterday repeatedly invoked his name and achievements. Setting the scene, page 4. Leading article, page 11.

Eddie Waring 'stable but very ill' in hospital

Mr Eddie Waring, aged 73, the former BBC television rugby league commentator, was said to be "very ill but stable" in hospital yesterday after being admitted shortly before Christmas. Mrs Mary Waring, his wife, said the family had been overwhelmed by goodwill messages to their home in Old Lane, Bramhope, near Leeds. Mr Waring, whose Yorkshire accent and distinctive style is familiar to millions of television viewers, is being treated in an acute admissions ward at High Royds Hospital, Menston.

Maze escapers linked to Tidy's kidnap

Irish police have established that the IRA gang behind the kidnapping of Mr Don Tidy, a Dublin businessman, included men who escaped in a break-out from the Maze prison in Belfast last September. Three of the kidnap group are known to have been among the 38 prisoners who got out of the Maze, killing a warden on the way. But detectives indicated last night that they knew the identities of at least four of the gang that abducted Mr Tidy on November 24 in an attempt to extract a £5m ransom from his employers. All four are understood to be from Northern Ireland.

Lean times ahead for food-loving MPs

Let me have men about me that are fat; Sleek-headed men and such as sleep o' nights. Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look: He thinks too much: such men are dangerous. By Philip Webster Clearly Julius Caesar's concerns about the menace of thin men is not shared by the people responsible for feeding Britain's MPs. The House of Commons catering committee aims to slim down on public representatives and make them healthier and fitter. Menus in the dining rooms and cafeterias for MPs, visitors and staff at Westminster are likely to be revised to give more emphasis to vegetarian foods, salads and fruit and less to stodgy puddings. The committee chairman, Mr Charles Irving, Conservative MP for Cheltenham, is already achieving a quiet catering revolution, turning a big loss in 1979 into profits of £200,000 surplus for the current year is expected to be announced soon. Mr Irving made the Commons somewhat shop highly profitable and improved the dining surroundings by having flowers put on the tables and hopes a pianist will be recruited for the Harcourt Room, one of the main dining rooms. He said yesterday that MPs should be given the chance to eat more carefully. "We are virtually prisoners here when the Commons is sitting", he said. "We will try to give more emphasis to healthier eating. Instead of sweet puddings with syrup poured all over them we would like to make the meals lighter." Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Conservative MP for Littleborough and Saddleworth, who weighs 19 stone, said: "It's a very good idea. A lot of us are getting quite portly. Mr Irving tells me I am one of his best customers."



Bomb widow: Mrs Maureen Dodd at Chelsea police station yesterday. (Photograph: John Voss)

Blast victim's widow speaks of dangers facing police

The widow of Inspector Stephen Dodd, the Harrods bomb victim, spoke yesterday of the television newscast that brought her face-to-face with the dangers facing her husband. Mrs Maureen Dodd, aged 37, a former policewoman said she could never forgive the IRA bombers who shattered her Christmas and hopes for the future. But she could "appreciate" the Irish problem because she is going to be busy, just not dreaming what has really happened. "The children heard about the bombing on the television. I turned round to my little one and said to her: 'You can forget Daddy for this afternoon, because he is going to be busy, just not dreaming what has really happened.'"

Doctor in Down's case dies

By Michael Horneill Dr Leonard Arthur, the paediatrician acquitted of the attempted murder of a baby with Down's Syndrome in 1981, died on Christmas Day after a long illness, it was disclosed yesterday. Dr Arthur, aged 57, who left a widow and six children, was cleared at Leicester crown court after allegations made against him by the anti-abortion group, LIFE.

Anti-terror police hold man

By Stewart Tindler Crime Reporter Detectives from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad were questioning a London man last night about possible connections with French terrorists, after the discovery of explosives in his home. The man, understood to be held at Paddington Green police station, was arrested at 11.5am yesterday in a police raid in the Finsbury Park area of north London. After the raid a Scotland Yard spokesman said that explosives, grenades, ammunition and a firearm had been found.

Doctor in Down's case dies

Dr Leonard Arthur, the paediatrician acquitted of the attempted murder of a baby with Down's Syndrome in 1981, died on Christmas Day after a long illness, it was disclosed yesterday. Dr Arthur, aged 57, who left a widow and six children, was cleared at Leicester crown court after allegations made against him by the anti-abortion group, LIFE.

Anti-terror police hold man

By Stewart Tindler Crime Reporter Detectives from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad were questioning a London man last night about possible connections with French terrorists, after the discovery of explosives in his home. The man, understood to be held at Paddington Green police station, was arrested at 11.5am yesterday in a police raid in the Finsbury Park area of north London. After the raid a Scotland Yard spokesman said that explosives, grenades, ammunition and a firearm had been found.

Anti-terror police hold man

By Stewart Tindler Crime Reporter Detectives from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad were questioning a London man last night about possible connections with French terrorists, after the discovery of explosives in his home. The man, understood to be held at Paddington Green police station, was arrested at 11.5am yesterday in a police raid in the Finsbury Park area of north London. After the raid a Scotland Yard spokesman said that explosives, grenades, ammunition and a firearm had been found.

Women invade air base control

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent

Greenham Common peace women protesting against cruise missiles achieved one of their most startling invasions of the US air base in Berkshire when they spent three hours in the air traffic control tower on Tuesday evening.

According to the account of the three women who were arrested in the control tower they were detected only when they flashed lights on and off to draw attention to their presence. They have been charged with criminal damage and were released on bail to appear before Newbury magistrates on January 26.

The first 16 of the missiles and their nuclear warheads arrived at Greenham last month, and "initial operating capability" is formally due to be achieved by Saturday night. It is likely that the missiles are already capable of operation, though the Ministry of Defence would not confirm this last night.

The control tower, although symbolically important as a nerve centre for controlling the movement of aircraft, is some distance from the cruise bunkers. The Ministry which said it was "obviously concerned" at the breach of security, put the distance from the bunkers at about three-quarters of a mile, while one of the women who entered the tower, Rebecca Johnson, estimated the distance as "up to half a mile".

She said that in the tower they did not identify anything they could clearly see was directly related to the missiles, but there was a great deal of communications and computer equipment which related to the running of the base and air traffic going in and out.

She said the three women had discussed walking across the base to the missile bunkers, but had decided not to. They had hidden bolt cutters on the base which they could have used to cut the wire round the bunkers. Thames Valley police gave the names of the two women arrested with Miss Johnson as Sue Hornshead and Elizabeth Amy Galst, an American. All three gave their address as the Greenham women's peace camp.

Miss Johnson, aged 29, told The Times that they had entered the control tower at about 5pm on Tuesday and had been arrested at 7.55.

They had crossed two fences and some rolls of barbed or razor wire. They had climbed some scaffolding and a fire escape on the tower, and had made a small hole in a window to release a catch and enter the tower. At the time the control tower was unoccupied.

If they wished they could have done considerable damage.

Darjeeling Tea brings back the sparkle OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS

Good Old Days good tea is the purest and the finest of pure India tea. The exquisite taste of Darjeeling, "the champagne of teas".

Now 100% Darjeeling - grown, processed, packed, garden fresh in India - is back in the shops costing even less than it did 100 years ago.

Climate, elevation, type of bushes and even the air the bushes breathe give Darjeeling that delicate flavour, rich aroma and exquisite bouquet that bowled over the connoisseurs in the Good Old Days.

India preserves these qualities by rejecting over 20 million lbs of tea every year even before it leaves the factory and by preventing the export of standard tea.

So before you pick up a packet labelled "Darjeeling" check the small print for the percentage. Remember, if it isn't 100% Darjeeling, the champagne of teas.

Pure India teas also include Assam, the body-beautiful of teas, and Nilgiri, overflowing with fragrance.

Available in leading and specialist stores, or write for free samples of the three teas to:

Department T, The Board of India, 348 Oxford Street, London W1.

Please enclose 20p stamps or 10p (for P&P only). Allow 28 days for delivery.

DARJEELING PURE INDIA TEA



## Unions pay £30,000 to boost Kinnock image on his political travels

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The unions are to pay £30,000 to finance the political travels of Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, and research work for Shadow Cabinet members.

The cash is being made available through Trade Union for Labour Victory, the umbrella body set up by the labour movement to channel funds to the party.

Most of the money will go towards funding research staff working for Opposition front bench spokesmen, but several thousand pounds are reserved for national and international trips by Mr Kinnock to build up his image as the alternative Prime Minister. He is to visit the United States and the Soviet Union next spring.

Union leaders agreed to donate the cash from TULV funds after an approach from the party leader, whose state financial support has been reduced in the wake of Labour's disastrous performance at the polls last June.

State "Short money" for the Opposition, so called after the former Labour deputy leader Mr Edward Short (now Lord Glenamara), who devised the formula, is calculated on popular vote cast at the general election. Labour's reduced share is reflected in a shortfall on last year's grant.

Faced with a reduction of £4,000, to £317,000, in the "Short money" grant at a time when Labour is expanding its parliamentary support team, Mr Kinnock approached TULV for funds to "top up" the government subvention.

The unions, whose cash-gathering operation is threatened by left and right-wing breakaways, agreed to make up the bulk of the shortfall as part of a continuing support programme for the Labour Party.

TULV and party officials were reluctant yesterday to comment publicly on the increasing scale of support for the

parliamentary arm of the party at a time when Labour's headquarters in Walworth Road, south London, is in a financial crisis.

Mr James Mortimer, general secretary of the Labour Party, has told the staff that between 20 and 60 job losses are required to put the party on to an even keel.

Labour's operational activities are just "in the black", but the party's long-standing overdraft exceeds £400,000 and is still climbing. Trade union donors insist that money left in the general election campaign fund must not be transferred to pay off the party's long-term debts.

Party insiders are privately predicting that TULV wracked by the defection of the right-wing engineering workers and now under attack by a break-away move from the National Union of Mineworkers disclosed in yesterday's *Times* will be wound up over the next year.

## New leader brings more votes

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Firm evidence of the recovery of the Labour Party under the leadership of Mr Neil Kinnock has been disclosed in a survey by the *New Statesman* of the results of local council by-elections held since he took over from Mr Michael Foot on October 2.

The sharp rise in the party's electoral popularity which occurred immediately after his election at Brighton has been sustained, with Labour winning more votes than the Conservatives over the past three months.

In 79 local contests involving the three main parties, Labour candidates have attracted 55,997 votes, or 33.7 per cent, and Conservative candidates

44,907 or 33.1 per cent. The figures indicate that Labour has swiftly recovered from a drop in support early in December during the mass picketing in Warrington, Cheshire, in the National Graphical Association dispute with Mr Eddie Shah's Messenger group of newspapers.

The survey comes as an important boost to Mr Kinnock

	Council seats defended	Seats lost	Seats gained
C	37	8	7
Lab	33	7	8
Lib	11	2	10
SDP	2	2	0
Others	9	7	1

as he prepares to rally his party for the twin challenge of next year's local and European Parliament elections.

Recent opinion polls have shown a steady move towards Labour but Mr Kinnock and his colleagues will be more impressed by the survey, which appears in this week's *New Statesman*, because it shows that people have been prepared to translate their liking for the new team into votes.

The survey is a factor that will allow Mr Kinnock and his party to enter the new year with more optimism than seemed likely four months ago.

Findings, page 8

## Fate of Ravenscraig hinges on government and EEC pledges

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Two key factors will influence the new plan for steel being drawn up by the British Steel Corporation after the collapse of talks with United States Steel - and both will require a renewed government commitment.

Production at the threatened Ravenscraig works, near Glasgow, and throughout British Steel, is protected by a statement made in December, last year, by Mr Patrick Jenkin, then Secretary of State for Industry. The Government instructed British Steel to keep open the five integrated works for three years: Port Talbot, Llanwern, Scunthorpe, Ravenscraig, and Teesside.

There is little indication that the Government will change its mind.

Significantly, the corporation's three wide-strip mills are located at Port Talbot, Llanwern, and Ravenscraig, the last being the most vulnerable because of its greater distance from the main markets.

The second factor is that

under the European Commission's crisis plan to restructure the steel industry, member governments are committed to phasing out all state aid by the end of 1985.

That is regarded as optimistic by some European steel leaders, but the British Government regards abolition of aid as vital to the privatization of British Steel, which it still expects to break even by March 1985.

The Scottish lobby, in which Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, has played a big role, has argued for the retention of Ravenscraig as an integrated works on the ground of job implications, but also because further deterioration of Scotland's manufacturing base would threaten the country's cohesion.

The big question now relates not so much to the strip mills, one of which British Steel wanted to close even if the deal with US Steel was concluded, but to overall manned steel-making capacity, which stands at 14.4 million tonnes.

Lack of agreement with the Americans has returned British Steel to the position of a year ago when Mr Jenkin made his statement and made more urgent the need to reach long-term decisions on the basic steel industry's size.

Warnings over Ravenscraig's future were dismissed by local politicians and union leaders yesterday.

Relief at the collapse of the deal has, however, been tempered by resentment among the 4,000 workers at British Steel's sprawling facility at Motherwell, which includes Ravenscraig, Dr Jeremy Bray, accused senior management of being in the grip of chronic defeatism.

He said that British Steel's insistence that Britain could sustain only two of its three integrated steel works had no basis in reality. Ravenscraig's convener, Mr Tommy Brennan, said yesterday: "We do not have any fears for the future now".

## Security clampdown on Russian liner

By Rupert Morris

Russian seamen yesterday responded with a brief "No visitors" to anyone seeking information from the 120 passengers or crew of the Mikhail Kalinin, 4,871 tons, recently docked at Tilbury, in Essex.

A security blanket had been dropped over the Mikhail Kalinin after allegations that the Russian cruise company, CTC, had given British holidaymakers the sort of Christmas that they would wish to forget.

More than seventy Britons who had embarked for a Christmas tour of the Mediterranean, stopping at Zebrugga, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malaga, Tangier and Corunna,

were said to have ended up swaying to and fro across the Channel, stopping only briefly at Zebrugga and St Malo, denied access to a telephone and kept in constant ignorance of their whereabouts.

Yesterday, the ship's master refused to speak to journalists, and passengers were protected by a policeman at the Tilbury docks. But several British voices told reporters not to believe yesterday's report in the *Daily Mail*, which was based on the views of one disgruntled passenger.

Among those who managed to slip through the security net was Mrs Millicent Newman, from Barnes, south-west London, who was treated on board

for cuts and bruises after the porthole of her cabin blew in; she had been moved from another cabin when it flooded.

"I am very dissatisfied with the whole thing," Mrs Newman said. "They should have warned us about the weather when we booked. They have offered us 50 per cent off another cruise, but I cannot afford it."

Mrs Gwendolyn Martens, from Bournemouth, said: "The weather got bad and we were stranded off Torbay. We all thought we were off the coast of France. Then they said we were going to Cherbourg or Le Havre. It ended up that we went to St Malo, where we spent Christmas Day.

Mr Geoffrey Benson, deputy general manager of CTC, said that the Kalinin had been forced to shelter off Torbay and St Malo because of storms in the Channel. A plan to divert the ship to the Canary Islands was abandoned because of hurricanes.

He said that passengers had been allowed to use the ship's radio telephone, except in port.

Mr Eric Phipps, a director of the company, said that it was the first time in eight years that the Christmas cruise had not been able to reach its destination and he sympathized with disappointed passengers. He said that applications for refunds would be treated on their merits.

## Appeal for witness of bomb hoax

An appeal was made in Manchester Magistrates' Court yesterday for a witness who allegedly saw a hoax bomb being left at Abbeyfields old people's home, earlier this month shortly before it was opened by the Princess of Wales, in Withington, Manchester.

Mr Stuart Taylor, of Chatham Court, and Mrs Susan Wood, of Heycroft Road, both Withington, were remanded on bail until January 18, having denied the offence.

Jeremy Seymour-Eyles, of Hartington Road, Twickenham, was sent to a detention centre for three months by Hove Magistrates' Court yesterday, after he admitted making a hoax call.

Detectives are still assessing the public response to the weekend reconstruction of the Harrods bombing in London but no one has yet pinpointed when the bomber's car was parked or produced a description of its driver.

The Austin 1300 GT is probably the best clue Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad has to the Provisional IRA active service unit now held responsible for a total of four bombs in two and a half weeks. Police fear the unit will strike again, possibly at a military or political target.

As the heavy police presence on central London's streets continued yesterday the detective squad formed to investigate the Harrods bombing continued to examine information from the public and possible witnesses.

One theory is that the Austin was parked in a bay kept by another car parked earlier. The Austin may also have been driven around until a bay was

## Police assess clues after bombing reconstruction

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

found or even left very early in the morning.

The car was parked the wrong way in the one-way section of Hans Crescent and that could have been done much more easily when there was little traffic.

If that theory is right the bombers fed the meter during the morning and then unlocked the car to set the timing device on the bomb shortly after midday.

Yesterday Scotland Yard announced that the last of the four men held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act a week ago during investigations into the bombing had been released. Mr Gerry Small, convicted for conspiracy to cause explosions in Birmingham in 1975, was served with an exclusion order, under which he was returned to Belfast.

Police Constable John Gordon, aged 30, the dog handler who lost a leg in the Harrods blast, remained in a critical but stable condition in

Westminster Hospital yesterday.

Two other policemen are also still in hospital. Sergeant Andrew Melham was reported to have had a restless night at St Thomas's but was said to be progressing well. Sergeant Christopher Slanger was described as fairly comfortable in Westminster Hospital.

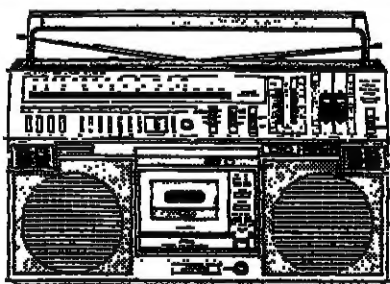
More than 300 people, including 100 uniformed police officers, packed a Roman Catholic church yesterday for a memorial Mass for Police Sergeant Noel Lane, aged 28, who was killed in the blast.

The priest who preached the sermon was an Irishman, Father Barry Wymes, whose father was the police commissioner in the Irish Republic when the present troubles first flared up in the late 1960s.

In his sermon Father Wymes attacked the terrorists who murdered six people and injured 90.

The service was at St Joseph's Church, Redhill, Surrey, where Sergeant Lane worshipped.

## HARRODS SALE



### Reductions on JVC Audio Equipment

Example illustrated: Stereo Radio Cassette Recorder Model RCM80L 12-station random pre-sets on radio. Four speakers. Metal tape facility. Harrods Original Price £279 Sale Price £99

Not shown: Video Cassette Recorder Model HR765EK VHS with stereo sound facility. Two-speed up to 8 hours recording. Remote control. 14 day/8 event timer. Harrods Original Price £679 Sale Price £629 JVC Hi-Fi System Amplifier 2 x 50 watts, tuner, turntable, cassette deck with metal tape, two-way speakers and rack. Harrods Original Price £625 Sale Price £469 All made in Japan.

Radio, Television & Audio. Second Floor. Carriage free within our van delivery area. All reductions are from Harrods previous prices.

INTEREST-FREE CREDIT AGREEMENTS available on certain items. Ask for written details. Sale Opening Hours: Until Saturday 14th January 9am to 6pm. Wednesday 9am to 7pm. From then on, 9am to 5pm daily. Wednesdays 9am to 7pm. Saturdays 9am to 6pm.

### SALE STARTS FRIDAY

6TH JANUARY 9AM TO 6PM



## Brittan fails to keep his promise on prisoners

By David Croes

The number of remand prisoners in police cells has fallen to its lowest level for some months, but Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, has been unable to honour his pledge to end the practice by the end of the year.

Mr Brittan made his promise at the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool in October after complaints from groups including the Law Society, at the unusually large number of prisoners held in unsuitable police cells because of overcrowding at remand prisons in London. The total reached more than 600 at the end of November after running at more than 400 a day for most of the year.

But the Prison Department said yesterday that the total had fallen to 134 as more prison places for remand prisoners had become available.

One important factor is that Wormwood Scrubs admitted prisoners on holding charges, for the first time this month. More remand places have also become available at Pentonville, which no longer takes people held on immigration charges. These now go to Ashford prison, Kent.



Mr Brittan: Bowed to pressure

## Waldorf officer on duty

By Our Crime Reporter

One of the detectives involved in the Steven Waldorf shooting has returned to his normal duties as a surveillance specialist after the Police Complaints Board's decision last week not to take disciplinary action.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that Det Constable John Jardine, aged 38, rejoined his C11 section just before Christmas. He was suspended shortly after Mr Waldorf, a freelance film editor, was shot in mistake for

the wanted gunman, David Martin, during a police operation last January.

Earlier in the week, the Yard announced that Police Constable Peter Finch, also suspended after the shooting, had returned to police duties but had been moved from detective to uniformed work. In October PC Finch and Constable Jardine were acquitted by a jury of attempting to murder Mr Waldorf. Letters, page 11

## Londoners want to keep GLC, poll says

By Richard Dowden

Well over twice as many Londoners are against the Government's plan to abolish the Greater London Council as are for it, according to an opinion poll released yesterday.

The Harris-Research Centre found that 59 per cent of those questioned said they disapproved of the Government's decision to abolish the GLC, while only 22 per cent said they supported it; 31 per cent of Conservative voters said they disapproved of the plans.

The survey was carried out this month among a representative quota sample of 1,041 people in the Greater London area.

It suggests that Londoners want a single representative body responsible for the capital's services. More than three quarters of those questioned said it was important, and more than half said it was very important.

The survey has little comfort for the Government, which intends to replace the GLC with more powerful boroughs and several joint boards to run some services. Of Conservative voters 65 per cent said they thought it important that the city had an elected body responsible for its services and 30 per cent said they thought the Government had handled the issue badly.

Attitudes over the issue seem to be hardening. More people disapprove of abolition now than in October, when a MORI poll was conducted.

Of those who supported abolition in the Harris poll, 38 per cent said they felt more strongly about the issue now than earlier in the year, and 39 per cent of those who disapproved of abolition said they felt more strongly now.

There appeared to be little difference in attitude between those who lived in inner London or outer London areas.

## Reagan should meet Andropov, Owen says

By Our Political Reporter

Dr David Owen, the Social Democratic Party leader and former Labour Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that there would be "great merit" in a summit meeting between President Andropov and President Reagan.

Although Mr Andropov was clearly not well enough at present, and there was no advantage for Mr Reagan in meeting a deputy, there should be an eventual summit to discuss questions of European security, the Middle East and nuclear force reductions.

Dr Owen said that it was "potentially very dangerous" that Mr Andropov was not fit enough to undertake "personal diplomacy". There was great merit in a direct confrontation, with Mr Reagan having to match his public rhetoric face-to-face with Mr Andropov, and Mr Andropov doing likewise.

On past experience when leaders had met in this way, they had discussed more common ground than they expected.

## Countess fined

Lady Lichfield, the wife of Lord Lichfield, the photographer, was fined £20 with £10 costs by Camberwell magistrates in south London yesterday for failing to pay a parking ticket.

## Call for release of public records after 10 years

By Peter Hennessy

If Sir Douglas Wass, former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and the 1983 Reith lecturer, had his way, journalists would be arriving at the Public Record Office today to unlock the secrets of Mr Edward Heath's 1973 winter crisis rather than Sir Winston Churchill's attempt to end the cold war on 1953.

Sir Douglas, who was closely involved in the 1973 crisis as an adviser on counter-inflation policy, called yesterday for the Government to review the 30-year rule established by the Public Records Act 1967. "The time is now overdue when we should look again at this interval. It is high time we looked at the 30-year rule. There are no grounds for sticking at 30", he said.

Sir Douglas declined to put a precise period on official confidentiality. But his remarks implied that he had a 10-year rule in mind for all but sensitive foreign, defence, security and intelligence material.

His main reason for lopping two decades off the 30-year rule is to enable historians to pursue archival research while participants in the events described are still alive and able to be interviewed while their memories are relatively fresh.

Although journalists will begin to fill the file in the Public Record Office at Kew, West London today, the secrets of 1953 will not be released to the public until Sunday, when they will be broadcast on radio and television, or Monday, when newspapers will carry accounts of the inside story of Coronation year.

## New life for BL Marina

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The BL Austin Rover subsidiary is joining forces with a Dubai bank and a Pakistan engineering company to establish Pakistan's first private-sector car factory.

The deal is worth £20m to Austin Rover in its early stages, when complete Ital saloons will be shipped from Longbridge. They will gradually be replaced by Ital's in "kit" form.

The final stage calls for all Ital production machinery to be removed from Longbridge and reassembled at a new factory in Lahore. The Ital began life 12 years ago as the Marina, and is coming to the end of its life in Britain.

Overseas selling prices: Austin 800 £2,700, 1000 £3,200, 1300 £3,700, 1600 £4,200, 1800 £4,700, 2000 £5,200, 2300 £5,700, 2600 £6,200, 2800 £6,700, 3000 £7,200, 3300 £7,700, 3600 £8,200, 3900 £8,700, 4200 £9,200, 4500 £9,700, 4800 £10,200, 5000 £10,700, 5200 £11,200, 5400 £11,700, 5600 £12,200, 5800 £12,700, 6000 £13,200, 6200 £13,700, 6400 £14,200, 6600 £14,700, 6800 £15,200, 7000 £15,700, 7200 £16,200, 7400 £16,700, 7600 £17,200, 7800 £17,700, 8000 £18,200, 8200 £18,700, 8400 £19,200, 8600 £19,700, 8800 £20,200, 9000 £20,700, 9200 £21,200, 9400 £21,700, 9600 £22,200, 9800 £22,700, 10000 £23,200, 10200 £23,700, 10400 £24,200, 10600 £24,700, 10800 £25,200, 11000 £25,700, 11200 £26,200, 11400 £26,700, 11600 £27,200, 11800 £27,700, 12000 £28,200, 12200 £28,700, 12400 £29,200, 12600 £29,700, 12800 £30,200, 13000 £30,700, 13200 £31,200, 13400 £31,700, 13600 £32,200, 13800 £32,700, 14000 £33,200, 14200 £33,700, 14400 £34,200, 14600 £34,700, 14800 £35,200, 15000 £35,700, 15200 £36,200, 15400 £36,700, 15600 £37,200, 15800 £37,700, 16000 £38,200, 16200 £38,700, 16400 £39,200, 16600 £39,700, 16800 £40,200, 17000 £40,700, 17200 £41,200, 17400 £41,700, 17600 £42,200, 17800 £42,700, 18000 £43,200, 18200 £43,700, 18400 £44,200, 18600 £44,700, 18800 £45,200, 19000 £45,700, 19200 £46,200, 19400 £46,700, 19600 £47,200, 19800 £47,700, 20000 £48,200, 20200 £48,700, 20400 £49,200, 20600 £49,700, 20800 £50,200, 21000 £50,700, 21200 £51,200, 21400 £51,700, 21600 £52,200, 21800 £52,700, 22000 £53,200, 22200 £53,700, 22400 £54,200, 22600 £54,700, 22800 £55,200, 23000 £55,700, 23200 £56,200, 23400 £56,700, 23600 £57,200, 23800 £57,700, 24000 £58,200, 24200 £58,700, 24400 £59,200, 24600 £59,700, 24800 £60,200, 25000 £60,700, 25200 £61,200, 25400 £61,700, 25600 £62,200, 25800 £62,700, 26000 £63,200, 26200 £63,700, 26400 £64,200, 26600 £64,700, 26800 £65,200, 27000 £65,700, 27200 £66,200, 27400 £66,700, 27600 £67,200, 27800 £67,700, 28000 £68,200, 28200 £68,700, 28400 £69,200, 28600 £69,700, 28800 £70,200, 29000 £70,700, 29200 £71,200, 29400 £71,700, 29600 £72,200, 29800 £72,700, 30000 £73,200, 30200 £73,700, 30400 £74,200, 30600 £74,700, 30800 £75,200, 31000 £75,700, 31200 £76,200, 31400 £76,700, 31600 £77,200, 31800 £77,700, 32000 £78,200, 32200 £78,700, 32400 £79,200, 32600 £79,700, 32800 £80,200, 33000 £80,700, 33200 £81,200, 33400 £81,700, 33600 £82,200, 33800 £82,700, 34000 £83,200, 34200 £83,700, 34400 £84,200, 34600 £84,700, 34800 £85,200, 35000 £85,700, 35200 £86,200, 35400 £86,700, 35600 £87,200, 35800 £87,700, 36000 £88,200, 36200 £88,700, 36400 £89,200, 36600 £89,700, 36800 £90,200, 37000 £90,700, 37200 £91,200, 37400 £91,700, 37600 £92,200, 37800 £92,700, 38000 £93,200, 38200 £93,700, 38400 £94,200, 38600 £94,700, 38800 £95,200, 39000 £95,700, 39200 £96,200, 39400 £96,700, 39600 £97,200, 39800 £97,700, 40000 £98,200, 40200 £98,700, 40400 £99,200, 40600 £99,700, 40800 £100,200, 41000 £100,700, 41200 £101,200, 41400 £101,700, 41600 £102,200, 41800 £102,700, 42000 £103,200, 42200 £103,700, 42400 £104,200, 42600 £104,700, 42800 £105,200, 43000 £105,700, 43200 £106,200, 43400 £106,700, 43600 £107,200, 43800 £107,700, 44000 £108,200, 44200 £108,700, 44400 £109,200, 44600 £109,700, 44800 £110,200, 45000 £110,700, 45200 £111,200, 45400 £111,700, 45600 £112,200, 45800 £112,700, 46000 £113,200, 46200 £



## Pan-Am demands end to 'unfair' Concorde competition

By Tony Samstag

Pan American World Airways has accused the Government and British Airways of unfair competition in its Concorde fare structure and has asked the American authorities to suspend those fares.

British Airways denied yesterday that its Concorde flights on the Atlantic route were unfairly subsidized. It added: "Concorde is making a useful contribution to profits. The fares are certainly not below costs."

Pan-Am's complaint, filed on Tuesday with the US Civil Aeronautics Board, alleges that British Airways has been allowed to set fares "virtually at will" with first class fares on subsonic aircraft on its routes between London and New York and Washington. The Concorde return fare between London and New York is £2,399; first-class travel on a British Airways subsonic Boeing 747 is £1,986. The difference, about 20 per cent, remained fairly constant since 1977.

Concorde's operating profit, which British Airways estimates at about £10m this year, is made possible in large part by savings in capital cost. The airline was in effect given seven Concorde by the Government after an Anglo-French development project to which this country paid £900m.

This year's profits, about 80 per cent of which are to be paid back to the Government, have benefited from a variety of charter contracts, including a recent £5.5m deal with Cunard for a combination package with cruises on QE2.

Pan-Am's application in which it says Concorde's fare structure has caused a "significant amount of first class traffic to be diverted from US flag carriers to British Airways", comes during a US price war on flights to Britain. Some budget packages, which restricted times of travel, offer savings of about 50 per cent on full fares.

The issue of Concorde had been "a simmering and festering problem" in bilateral fare negotiations for some time, a spokesman for Pan-Am said yesterday. "It is a classic case of capacity-dumping."

Some American airlines have also been showing concern at British Airways application to extend its service to Miami by way of Washington, creating a profitable British "gateway" to South America.

Pan-Am estimates that first-class fares, lost to Concorde total about £20m a year. Provisional figures show that the number of Concorde passengers grew this year by 2.6 per cent, with 75,000 travelling to and from New York and 10,000 to and from Washington.

Pan-Am's own fare structure means that Concorde prices for the New York-London route are only 10.2 per cent more than the first-class fare on an American subsonic aircraft. From Washington the difference is only 3.7 per cent. The American carriers argue that Concorde fares should be about 50 per cent above their subsonic first-class equivalents.

Mr Kenneth Warren, Conservative MP for Hastings and Rye and an aviation expert, said yesterday: "Pan-Am has had an equal chance with British Airways to operate Concorde and it cancelled the order. I have never known Pan-Am American to be slow at discounting tickets, particularly when it was waging war against Laker."

British Airways, which cut the price of 100,000 Enterprise holidays before Christmas, to make them on average 11 per cent cheaper than for this summer, reacted yesterday to the latest moves in the holiday price war by restating a pledge to match any competitor's price (Robin Wright).

Mr Alan Waddell, general manager of British Airways tour operations, said: "We will not be undersold. We are confident that our prices are the cheapest for those holidays we have in common with Thomson and Intasun. If anyone finds an identical holiday to one of ours sold through a travel agent by any other operator, we will match that price."

British Airways is also increasing travel agents' commission by 1 per cent, to 11 per cent, until March 31 "to protect the retail trade from the serious financial effects the price war could have on them."

### CONCORDE AND ITS RIVALS

	Concorde	First Class (subsonic)	APEX
Fare to New York	£2,399	£1,928	£299-£349
Fare to Washington	£2,426	£2,258	£325-£340
Time to New York	3hr 55min	7hr 40min	7hr 40min
Time to Washington	4hr 20min	8hr 15min	8hr 15min
Luggage	32in	60in	30in
Free drinks and food	Yes	Yes	Yes
Separate check-in	Yes	Yes	Yes
Concorde lounge	Yes	Yes	Yes

All fares British Airways return



Tea and sympathy: Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, handing out hot drinks to homeless people at a warehouse in Vauxhall, south London, yesterday. The centre was used by Crisis at Christmas for five days to provide food and shelter to the single homeless. "I hope more people will be prepared to identify themselves with the unemployed", Mr Murray said (Photograph: John Voos).

### Sightseeing in England

## Pleasure parks grow in popularity

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

New tourist attractions, from heritage centres to adventure rides in mechanized pleasure parks, kept up the number of sightseers in 1982 despite a drop in popularity of longer established attractions, according to an English Tourist Board report published yesterday.

But the most popular attraction was the Science Museum (3.3 million visits), while the Tower of London was the most popular among those charging admissions (1.9 million).

The British Museum (2.7 million) moved from fourth to second position, overtaking the National Gallery (2.6 million) and the Natural History Museum (2.3 million).

Where admissions were charged the next most popular attractions were Madame Tussaud's (1.9 million) and Alton Towers (1.6 million).

Alton Towers, on the edge of the Potteries and strongly influenced by Disneyland, has several adventure rides, including a double corkscrew roller coaster.

The appeal to young adults has widened the attraction of leisure and amusement parks when a birthrate reduction could have affected them in line with the decline in visits over the past six years to wildlife parks, the survey suggests.

Katting's Wickstead Park added five rides, including a roller coaster and a pirate ship, during 1982. Admissions rose from 750,000 in 1981 to 1.25 million.

There were 161 million sightseeing visits last year, of which museums and galleries accounted for 51 million; historic buildings 48 million; wildlife attractions 16 million, and gardens more than seven million.

Direct comparisons with the 157 million visitors in 1981 cannot be made because of the inclusion of new attractions.

But visits to historic buildings dropped by 1 per cent and those to museums and wildlife centres by 2 per cent.

Heritage centres, of which a score have opened since Chester pioneered the idea in 1975, are benefiting from an increase in general sightseeing in historic towns, the survey says.

The Tudor wreck, Mary Rose, exhibits pushed admissions to Southsea Castle up by 156 per cent, to 205,659.

The survey identifies a "Falkland factor" effect at the Fleet Air Arm Museum, the Royal Marines Museum, and the Royal Army Medical Corps Museum.

Sightseeing in 1982 (Department: D. English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU; £4, post free.

## BBC rabbit vivisection report criticized

By David Hewson

A complaint against the BBC by Sheffield University has been partly upheld after a television programme aired allegations that stolen pet rabbits were used for vivisection experiments in a university laboratory.

The *Forty Minutes* documentary *Rabbits Don't Cry*, broadcast on October 21 last year, reported that a stolen pet had been found at Lodge Moor laboratory and was later reunited with its owner. The director of the laboratory had refused to be interviewed on the programme, but the BBC accepted that the university was innocent of the theft.

However, the Broadcasting Complaints Commission has ruled that the programme implied that on other occasions stolen pets would have been found at the laboratory.

"As the university were given no opportunity to rebut the allegations, the commission have no doubt that viewers could have concluded from the programme that the university stole, or used, stolen pets. This was unfair", the commission's adjudication, published today, says.

The university complained that undue prominence was given to placards and comments from protesters alleging that stolen pets were used, through, after some of the protesters had been allowed into the laboratory, the presenter concluded: "The protesters found no evidence of stolen pets at Lodge Moor on this visit."

The commission did not uphold the university's complaint that the filming of the protesters was unfair.

But the adjudication adds: "By bringing the incident of the released pet into the programme, however, the BBC had raised the issue of pet stealing and the validity of the argument whether or not the university either stole or used stolen pets became a major issue."

The commission accepted that the programme producer believed from her research that the released pet had been stolen, but it was not satisfied on the evidence presented to it that the case had been proved.

## Building boom for private houses

By John Young

Private house-building is enjoying its best period since the mid-1970s, and the market should remain buoyant next year, according to the latest figures from the National House-Building Council (NHBC) and two leading building societies.

Mr Andrew Tait, director general of the NHBC, said yesterday that new building starts this year were estimated at 170,000, the best for more than 10 years. Completions were 24 per cent up, at 152,000, the highest for seven years.

There were now 100,000 more jobs in private housing than three years ago, helping to compensate for losses in other parts of the construction industry, he said.

Among the reasons for the expanded market were the building of smaller units and the introduction of financial packages that made it easier for first-time buyers to meet the initial payments.

Predictions for next year were complicated by uncertainty over United States interest rates and an adequate supply of building land. But underlying potential demand remained strong as more people set up new homes in smaller households.

The best guess was that both starts and completions in the private sector should exceed 150,000, and more if interest rates fell.

Average house prices are estimated by the Nationwide Building Society to have risen by 12 per cent. The Leeds Permanent puts the figure somewhat lower at 9.4 per cent, but both societies point out that the increase is well above the rate of inflation.

Nationwide calculates that the average price of a home at the end of this year was £28,720, and the average mortgage advance £20,030. But there were wide variations between regions, increases ranging from 16 per cent to 18 per cent in London and the South-east to 7 per cent in Wales and Northern Ireland.

Although the house price index is nearly three times that of 10 years ago, it has increased more slowly than the retail price index.

But Mr Malcolm Hughes, the society's general manager (market planning), said yesterday that he expected house prices next year to continue to catch up on their long term relationship with average earnings.

## Drink-drive worry for police chief

Strathclyde police have caught more drinking drivers without a Christmas purge than other forces which have stopped and breathalysed up to 10 times as many motorists.

Over the past five days they have carried out 96 positive tests and 29 negative ones. By comparison, the Derbyshire force, which had a Christmas clampdown, recorded 53 positive tests and 935 negative ones over 12 days. In Derbyshire last year 105 of 1,479 tests were positive.

An Automobile Association official said: "We are delighted that so many people have taken the advice not to drink if they are driving."

But Mr Alistair Petrie, Assistant Chief Constable of Strathclyde, said he was disappointed that such a high proportion of motorists in his area had ignored the advice.

"We do not run purges, but over the festive season we do keep a high profile", he said. Motorists stopped for traffic offences or after accidents were tested if they were suspected of drinking.

Mr Petrie said he could not predict how many more motorists would have been caught if there had been a purge, but he hoped that more drivers would leave their cars at home for the new year celebrations.

Figures from several other forces show a reduction in the proportion of positive tests.

## Call for immediate ban on 'risk' drugs

By Thomson Prentice, Medical Reporter

The delay in banning "potentially hazardous" cold remedies from sale in chemist shops without prescriptions was putting many people at risk, Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent South, said yesterday. He called for the immediate withdrawal of the products.

However, the Department of Health and Social Security said that its plan to limit the remedies 12 months from now was "purely a precautionary measure" and that there was no cause for concern.

The department has written to drug manufacturers asking them to reduce the content of phenylpropanolamine (PPA), an ingredient that helps to clear runny noses, in their products.

PPA has been reported to have side effects including dangerously high blood pressure, heart problems, strokes, and hallucinations.

"Our proposal is that later in 1984 we should introduce regulations which will say that if a product has more than 25 milligrams of PPA in a single dose, whether it is a capsule, tablet, or spoonful, the product will be subject to a prescription-only order", the department said.

Cold remedies that contain PPA include Contac 400, Sinutab, Mu-Cron, Procol, and Beechams Catarrh Capsules. But the department said: "The hazards which have been observed were at much higher dosages than are now available. We are pressing to halve the present dosages purely as a precaution."

Mr Ashley has written to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, saying: "The ban you are imposing is only to come into effect in 12 months. This is an indefensible delay which puts drug company profits before the health of the people."

"If the drugs are too risky for over-the-counter sales in 12 months' time, they are too risky now."

The department has invited the manufacturers to respond to its letter by January 16.

## £100 fine for smoking in court

A man was fined £100 for contempt of court yesterday after he lit a cigarette in the public gallery at West London Magistrates' Court. He had also drunk a cup of coffee in the gallery.

The magistrate, Mr Eric Crowther, had ordered Stephen Miles, aged 19, a warehouse manager, of Westbury Road, Ealing, west London, to be arrested as he waited for his brother to appear on a charge of using threatening behaviour.

## Troubled passenger predicted last cruise

By Kenneth Gostling

Mr Eric Wright, who disappeared with his wife, Olive, on a Christmas sea trip, told a family friend, the Rev John Rees, the night before leaving: "This will be the last cruise I take on the QE2."

The magistrate, Mr Eric Crowther, had ordered Stephen Miles, aged 19, a warehouse manager, of Westbury Road, Ealing, west London, to be arrested as he waited for his brother to appear on a charge of using threatening behaviour.

The couple vanished from the ship on Christmas night, leaving a note in their cabin. Both had appeared happy that day and joined in the celebrations, but they failed to appear for Christmas dinner or for breakfast the next day and the alarm was raised.

Yesterday Mr Rees disclosed that Mrs Wright, aged 64, was "a very sick woman". He said she had sometimes appeared to be nearly in a coma and did not know what was happening around her. "Mr Wright loved his wife very much", Mr Rees said.

One of the Wrights' sons-in-law, Mr John Tompkins, said: "He used to worry about her a lot. They were in good spirits when they left."

The Wrights came originally from Sheffield and had lived in Canford Cliffs, between Poole and Bournemouth, for the past 25 years.

An inquest was opened when the QE2 reached St Thomas in the Virgin Islands. It will be resumed in Britain.

The QE2, which is on a Caribbean cruise, is due in New York next Wednesday.

## Postal Services in London W12

The three-week postal strike in the W12 district of London is now over and mail addressed to the area is being delivered.

It will take some time to deal with the huge backlog of mail caused by the dispute. However, the Post Office is giving as normal service as possible to newly posted items, while simultaneously tackling the large backlog.

The Post Office apologises to customers for the inconvenience caused to them by this dispute.

The Post Office

## Stores seek ways to curb £1bn vandalism

By a Staff Reporter

The year just ending has seen a wave of damage to and theft from shops that, according to one estimate will have cost Britain's stores £1,000m.

One London company that supplies vandal-proof materials has completed a survey which shows, according to its sales director, Mr Tom Ellison, that the past year has shown an even greater increase in the problem than in previous years.

Spray-can graffiti are still much in evidence and sharp instruments are being used to damage shopfronts and interior fittings.

The findings of the company, Rigidized Metals, which sent its salesmen to carry out interviews in 200 stores, are borne out by Lady Phillips, director of the Association for the Prevention of Theft in Shops. She is supporting a private member's Bill on trespass to be introduced in the House of Lords.

"It's so amusing to me to read about the problems of shoplifting by poor little old ladies when you know what things are really like", she said. "I believe the Bill, which would make trespass a criminal offence, would help this problem."

"At the moment the only charge is breach of the peace which is a very difficult thing to establish. By the time the police arrive a group of youngsters will all be looking very innocent."

Lady Phillips said one of the reasons departmental stores were opposed to Sunday opening was because it was one more day, like Saturday, when premises could be damaged.

"I believe shops are built for folk like me who want to enjoy themselves spending their money and not being bothered by terrorists or vandals", she said.

One theory being advanced about why so much damage is being caused is that shoppers, particularly young people, take out their frustration at not being able to afford goods they see on the shelves by deliberately damaging showcases and other equipment.

There is a fear that things are getting worse", Mr Anthony Edwards, a spokesman for Rigidized Metals, said. One leading store group, he said, had even formed a psychiatric department to look at ways of keeping shoppers happy.

## Video phone promised

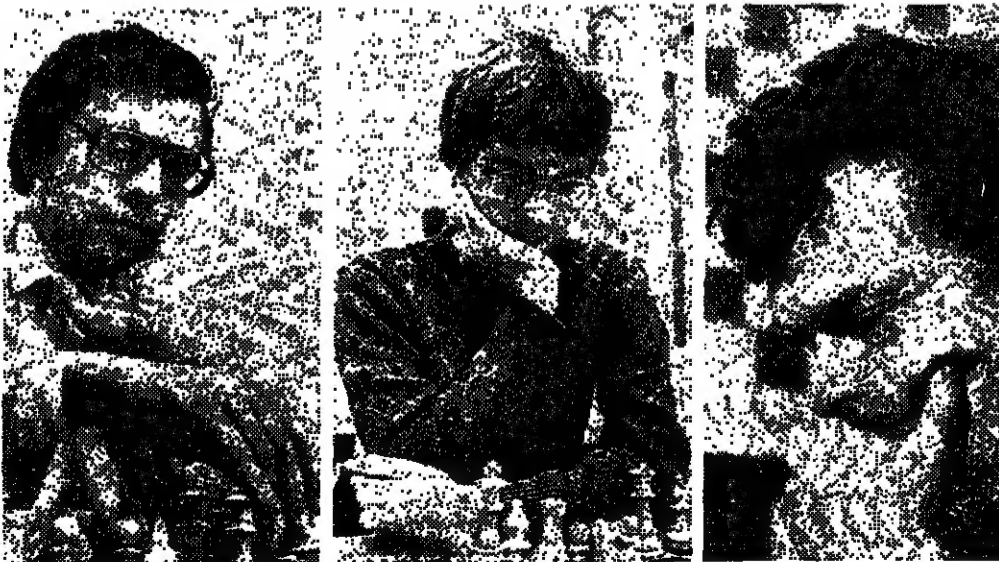
A video conference service to enable transatlantic "face to face" discussions will be launched by British Telecom next year, its chairman, Sir George Jefferson, said yesterday.

The video conference terminal, developed with other European telephone organizations, will allow high-quality pictures to be transmitted over telephone lines.

It is hoped that a similar British facility, to be called Videostream, will also be introduced next year.

The equipment is bulky, so British Telecom expects the service to appeal to business rather than personal users.

In a new year message to customers and staff, Sir George said that 1984 would go down "as the year when the communications system of the twenty-first century began to take shape".



Chess mastery (left to right): Lev Alburt, a Russian emigrant to the United States where he is rated number two; Britain's Nigel Short, now aiming for Grandmaster; and Gyula Sax, the Hungarian number three, at the start of the 59th International Chess Congress in Hastings yesterday (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

## BBC poll 'open to lobbying'

By a Staff Reporter

The BBC poll which made Mr Bruce Kent man of the year and Mrs Margaret Thatcher woman of the year could have been the subject of a most clever lobby, Mr Julian Holland, the editor of the radio programme, *Today*, which organized it, said yesterday.

The poll of *Today* listeners was based on "a few thousand post cards" after a small number, from an obvious lobby in favour of a candidate Mr Holland declined to name, were rejected.

"There was less reason to discount votes this year than last year, and very few were discounted. That is not to say a most clever lobby has not taken place."

"I have always regarded the poll as being a bit of fun at the end of the year, but I do get terribly serious letters from people asking how we can do this kind of thing", Mr Holland said.

*Today* checked listeners' post cards to try to ensure that the result was not "rigged".

"We go through the cards very carefully and we can find things that make it fairly clear when a lobby is operating. Obviously CND supporters are going to vote for Bruce Kent, but Conservatives will vote for Margaret Thatcher."

"What we have to try to do is discourage the organized lobby, where people who are not listeners to the programme spoil everyone's fun."

Mr Holland refused to disclose the margin of Mr Kent's lead over the man in second place Mr Eddie Shah, the proprietor of the *Stockport Messenger* newspaper. If we were to give people an idea of the difference on the votes it would then make the lobbyists' task easier.

Leading article, page 11



# Israel reviews Lebanon policy in attempt to cut casualty list

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A sweeping review of Israel's security policy in southern Lebanon is being conducted by military chiefs and new proposals aimed at cutting down the continuing high rate of Israeli casualties are due to be presented to the government for approval early next year.

Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, the Chief of Staff, said yesterday that the continuing presence in southern Lebanon remained vital for the security of Israel's northern border.

He confirmed that a key aspect of the review remained the policy of maintaining open bridges along the Awali River, now Israel's front line. There is strong pressure inside the army for the bridges to be shut to reduce the flow of explosives used for ambushes, but that

would lead to the virtual partition of Lebanon.

Since the middle of September, over 40 Israelis have been killed in southern Lebanon, including the 29 who died in the Tyre suicide bombing. The latest attack took place yesterday when one soldier was killed and two wounded near the town of Jezzine.

Another suggestion is a second withdrawal to a new front line along the Zaharani River. Such a controversial move would put the main south Lebanese city of Sidon outside Israeli control, and could have serious economic and social consequences in Lebanon.

In recent weeks, most of the attacks against Israeli targets have been concentrated in the Sidon area, and the approach

road to the city along the coast is now known to disgruntled Israeli soldiers as "bomb alley". Army officers acknowledge that opinion is divided about the desirability of a second withdrawal southwards.

General Levy paid an unexpected compliment to the retrained Lebanese Army about which Israeli commanders have been scathing in the past. The Chief of Staff said that he was surprised at its efficiency. Its men, plus the Lebanese Druze militia, were capable of controlling terrorism in the area, he said.

● CAIRO: A senior Egyptian foreign ministry representative will visit Israel today for talks on bilateral issues (Reuters reports).

## Arafat to convene Fatah talks in Tunis

Tunis (AFP) - Mr Yasser Arafat is expected here tonight to convene a meeting of the leadership of Fatah, the divided Palestinian Liberation Organization's leading component.

Some Fatah central committee members are already here, waiting to ask Mr Arafat why he met President Mubarak of Egypt last week in Cairo. Others may boycott the meeting altogether.

Mr Arafat's meeting with President Mubarak has been widely criticized within the PLO, which strongly condemned the Egyptian peace agreement with Israel and subsequently refused contacts with Cairo.

ADEN: About 580 PLO fighters, including 52 families, evacuated from Lebanon with Mr Arafat, have arrived in South Yemen to join another 1,000 men evacuated from Beirut after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (Reuters reports).

Mr Arafat is at present in Sana'a, North Yemen, where he and other PLO leaders have been working out a new strategy.

## Assad fear allayed by editor

Paris (NYT) - A French magazine editor, who interviewed President Hafez al-Assad of Syria last week said the President had told him he was conversing but had not specified the nature of his illness.

M. Michel Columes, the managing editor of the weekly news magazine *Le Point*, described Mr Assad as looking, all in all, rather well. He believed that he and a reporter for *Le Point* Mme Mireille Duteil, were the first Westerners to see the President in over a month.

President Assad has not been seen in public since the middle of November, and there has been speculation in Western capitals about his health, with some reports suggesting that he was partly paralysed.

M. Columes and Mme Duteil talked with Mr Assad for about an hour and a half last Tuesday in a small private house near Damascus. Their interview was originally scheduled to last 15 minutes.

When the President walked into the room, M. Columes said, he was slightly stooped. "He walked with relative precaution. He didn't walk like a guy normally does."

The editor said he had heard outside Syria that Mr Assad's right side had been affected by his illness.

## Beirut tries to save fragile truce

Beirut (Reuters) - A fragile truce between the Lebanese Army and Shia militiamen held for the second day yesterday as a special security committee met in an effort to devise a lasting peace.

The committee met for the first time after the representative for the Shia Amal movement agreed to suspend his boycott. The army, Druze Progressive Socialist Party and Christian coalition, known as the "Lebanese Forces", are also represented on the four-man committee.

No significant violations of the truce were reported yesterday but Beirut radio said a mortar shell landed near an army position in the eastern sector of the battle zone in Beirut's southern suburbs, wounding two civilians.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Minister, Mr Elie Salem, met the American, French and Italian ambassadors to discuss their views on the presence of

their troops in the multinational force in Beirut.

Official sources said the ambassadors had assured him that their forces would remain as long as the Lebanese Government needed them.

In the Israeli-held port of Sidon, four cars and a number of buildings were damaged by explosives on Tuesday night.

● DAMASCUS: Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, yesterday told a press conference that he had serious doubts about the possibility of a peaceful solution in his country (Reuters reports).

● ROME: A total of 249 soldiers from the Italian contingent yesterday returned home on a special flight from Cyprus to the Defence Ministry said (Reuters reports).

Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Defence Minister, announced last week that Italy would begin a phased and partial withdrawal of its 2,200 troops.

## Freed Zimbabwe officers on their way home

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

The last three Zimbabwean Air Force officers of the group detained over aircraft sabotage are due to fly out of here tonight on one-way tickets.

Wing Commander John Cox, aged 36, Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd, aged 31, and Air Lieutenant Neville Weir, aged 24, were released from Chikurubi maximum security prison last Thursday and given a week to sort out their affairs.

They had spent the last 16 months in custody, although acquitted in August of charges of involvement in the Thornhill sabotage operation last year.

Wing Commander Cox and

Air Lieutenant Lloyd were reunited emotionally with their wives and children in time for Christmas. They have declined to speak publicly about their ordeal, which included torture before making forced confessions, but friends said they were concerned for the fate of the other detainees.

Seven officers were originally detained and six brought before the High Court. After their acquittal and subsequent re-detention three, including Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slater - former Deputy Commander - were allowed to leave the country. A fourth was also released after a review tribunal.

## Grenada visit seen as Strauss manoeuvre

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Among the many diplomatic and political coups of Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the ambitious Prime Minister of Bavaria, his unexpected visit to Grenada must count as one of his cleverest attempts to influence German foreign policy while increasing his party's weight in the Bonn coalition and his own visibility on the world stage.

Herr Strauss, interrupting a Caribbean holiday, arrived in St George's with his wife on Tuesday from Florida after an aircraft had been put at his disposal. He said Bonn and the European Community should support the beginning of democracy in the island, and

pointedly emphasized his approval of American actions in Grenada.

Herr Strauss met Mr Nicholas Brindley, leader of the interim administration, and flew round the island to visit the sites of the recent fighting. He called his trip a "political information journey" to acquaint himself with the situation.

The Grenada issue was a main point of disagreement within the coalition after Herr Strauss forcefully condemned the initial disapproval for the American actions from Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister.

## Iran's economy under strain

# Oil repairs ravages of war and ideology

By Richard Dowden

"One pound and a half, one thousand rial, very cheap," said the Tehran shopkeeper, a rather despondent old man with a stall of cheap jewellery.

"But a pound is only 130 rials," I said, puzzled.

"You change it on black market you get 700 rial, maybe more," said the shopkeeper.

"Would you take British pounds?" I asked.

"No, it's too dangerous, but many people will."

We broke off negotiations. A combination of shortages, inflation and very strict controls on foreign currency has given the Iranian economy some peculiar twists.

Prices tend to follow the black market price for the dollar, so that anyone buying in Iran with money changed at the official rate pays about seven or eight times the real price. Foreign currency and imported goods are in great demand but penalties for black marketeering are fierce.

Basic foodstuffs are rationed and cheap but on the black market prices are erratic. For example, every family is entitled to 6 kilos (13lb) of rice per

week at 190 rials per kilo (about £1.50). On the black market rice has sometimes reached 1,100 rials a kilo.

Ration cards are distributed by the mosques, which gives the mullahs some political power but also means that they will be blamed if things go wrong. There have already been reports of mullahs being attacked by angry crowds accusing them of corruption.

The three-year-old Gulf War, which soaks up a third of the national income, has imposed considerable hardship on the people, but their expectations have been lowered by a blood, sweat and tears attitude, and the Government presents the hardship as sacrifice for the war effort.

Considering the earthquakes that the Iranian economy has suffered in recent years it is in remarkably good shape. The revolution in 1979, bringing in a strongly ideological government which caused a flight of capital and skilled manpower, followed by the Iraqi attack in 1980, would have devastated most economies.

The Khomeini regime is, however, far more pragmatic in some matters than its rhetoric would suggest. It has managed to keep the oil flowing, and is now beginning to revitalize the development of the country's vast mineral resources.

Iran is exporting at least 1.7 million barrels of oil a day, and could produce more if gas injection was used in some of the wells. Its foreign debt has been paid off, and it now has reserves estimated at about \$6bn (£4.3bn).

The strict import controls imposed because of the war have hampered development and shortages have created an inflation rate of between 20 and 40 per cent. Unemployment is running at between three and four million, or about 20 per cent of the workforce.

The Government is trying to bring down unemployment by boosting oil-based industries and reviving agriculture. Foodstuffs are now the second biggest import item after war materials.

But the main economic problems facing the Government have political roots. The first is the power of the *bazaris*,

the traditional merchant families ranging from street sellers to big importers.

According to Islam, while ostentation and extravagance are discouraged, wealth as such is not. The rich man is supposed to support his poorer brethren by *zakah*, gifts to the poor. The Government hopes that somehow the rich will be devout enough to distribute their wealth for the good of the community.

Meanwhile, the bigger *bazaris* are making more money than they did under the Shah, and their inclination is to get it transferred into dollars and out of the country as fast as they can. Failure to come to terms with their wealth and power could cost the Government the support of its younger revolutionaries, who are inspired by ideals of social justice.

The second problem comes with the plan to Islamicize the economy. There is no working model of an Islamic economy, and the Government is trying to abolish bank interest in accordance with the Koran's prohibition on usury.



All in favour: Members of the Politburo voting during a meeting of the Supreme Soviet (front left to right): Andrei Gromyko, Konstantin Chernenko, Nikolai Tikhonov; (second row): Grigory Romanov, Viktor Grishin, Mikhail Gorbachov; (third row): Boris Ponomarev (candidate member), Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Mikhail Solomentsev, and three unnamed in the back row, one with voting rights.

## Symbols of continuity at Supreme Soviet

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Tikhonov was on the way out and might be replaced as Prime Minister either by Mr Gaidar Aliyev, the ambitious former Azerbaijan leader, aged 60, or by Mr Vitaly Vorotnikov, aged 57. President Andropov's old protégé, who on Monday rose with meteoric speed to become a full Politburo member. But yesterday, at least there were no surprises, and neither Mr Aliyev nor Mr Vorotnikov looked as if they were about to take over.

Down in the body of the hall the deputies, drawn from all over the Soviet Union, sat reading documents in a neat blue folder.

Other deputies are less anonymous: Mr Andrei Kirilenko, once Brezhnev's chosen successor but removed from the Politburo by Mr Andropov last year, appeared briefly, a ghost from the past, occasionally glancing up at the platform.

Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Chief of Staff, walked about the hall in uniform, gripping deputies' elbows and holding deep discussions, possibly on President Reagan's anxieties about "bellicose statements" by "top Soviet military leaders".

He returned to his seat, the only delegate without a blue folder, and sat impassively with his hands gripping the cleared desk-top. In front of him Professor Georgy Arbatov, the Kremlin's top American expert, sat reading *Pravda*, while Mr Balbakov, the head of Gosplan, the State Planning Committee, gave a methodical recitation of industrial statistics.

As fresh falls of snow drifted past the high windows of the Great Hall, most deputies chatted, dozed or reread Mr Andropov's Monday speech, in which he said Russia's production included 500,000 television sets, 115,000 radios and 250,000 cameras, which did not work.

## Museum doubles its space

New York (NYT) - The Museum of Modern Art will close next Wednesday for four months to complete the \$55m (£36m) expansion and renovation project that began in the autumn of 1980.

The project has involved the renovation of all facilities and construction of a west wing that will more than double the exhibition space and enable the museum to put almost twice as many works on display. In addition, a 44-storey residential tower has been completed above the new wing by a private developer, who paid the museum \$17m in property rights. Some tenants have already moved in.

When the 54-year-old museum reopens in May the departments of painting and sculpture, architecture and design, photography, drawings, prints and illustrated books will have their own galleries for the first time and the film department will have a second auditorium.

The old building was not built to accommodate its attendance, said Mr Richard Oldenburg, director of the museum. "When they opened the museum, they imagined there would be 500 visitors a day. We had 7,000 visitors a

day with the Picasso exhibition in 1980."

"What the museum was able to put on display was tiny in proportion to the collection's size," he continued. "I am not just talking about painting and sculpture but also about the museum's other departments, which will now be much more visible."

Mr William Rubin, the museum's director of painting and sculpture, explaining why the museum was closing temporarily, said: "We need time to figure things out. Given the amount of moving around that will be required, for the museum to be closed any less than four months would also endanger the works of art."

Despite doubling in size and what Mr Oldenburg sees as a probable parallel increase in attendance, the museum expects to keep its previous character.

During the museum's long reorganization and installation, many logistical and aesthetic problems arose. The library and museum shop have had to move and many members of the staff had to move their offices to other buildings, sometimes more than once.

The reinstallation has in-

volved elaborate plans on paper, mock-ups, and for the department of painting and sculpture, what Mr Rubin calls "dry runs." By the time the new installation is completed, almost all the roughly 700 paintings and sculptures on display will have been tested in place.

"All the way through we have done dry runs," Mr Rubin said. "We have had to check framing; we have had to worry about pedestals. There may have to be changes in the ceiling lighting, in the fixtures, and above all in the size and positioning of the walls."

Sculpture poses a special problem. "There is no way to know how to block sculptures and know the angles without trying it," Mr Rubin said. "For example, in the Miro gallery we had an Arp on a projection from the wall. Until we saw it in place, we couldn't see that it was blocking so much of the room."

Every installation, he went on, was a critique of the history of art. The emphasis given to Miro within surrealism, for example, has implications not only for the interpretation of that movement but also for its place in the subsequent history of painting.

## Talbot workers asked to end sit-in

From Roger Beardwood, Paris

Talbot, the French car company, yesterday asked unions and workers to obey a court order ending a sit-in at the giant plant at Poissy, near Paris. Up to 500 workers, more than half of them foreign-born, have been occupying the plant since before Christmas to protest against

company plans to make about 2,000 workers redundant. Peugeot, owner of Talbot, which lost some £263m in 1982, says that it will be "far from breaking even" this year, and must shed a total of 7,500 jobs in its French plants to guarantee survival.

Unions and workers were last night continuing their defiance. The Communist-run trade union organization CGT organized a demonstration outside company headquarters in central Paris.

French industry, page 13

## Bangladesh polling suspended after riots

Dhaka (Reuters) - Voting in at least 17 rural election centres across Bangladesh has been suspended after at least 150 people were injured in clashes between supporters of rival candidates.

Police were said to have opened fire to disperse crowds who beat up polling officers and intimidated voters. At least a dozen people were killed during the campaign.

## Hard labour for Estonians

Stockholm - Ten Estonians have been sentenced to between eight and 15 years' hard labour by the Tallin High Court, an exile organization in Stockholm said. (Christopher Mosey writes).

The ten were accused of plundering state property, accepting bribes and abusing their official positions, according to Aid Central for Political Prisoners in Estonia.

## Liberian coup trial adjourned

Abidjan (Reuters) Nineteen people have appeared before a Monrovia military tribunal charged with high treason in connection with a plot to overthrow General Doe, the Liberian leader.

The trial was adjourned after the defence argued that no specific charges had been laid. Brigadier-General Thomas Quiwonkpa, who is alleged to have masterminded the plot, is widely believed to have escaped abroad.

## Seoul scandal

Seoul (Reuters) A former South Korean Cabinet minister found guilty of accepting bribes has been sentenced to seven years in jail and fined \$70,000. Yoon Ja Jung, a former Transport Minister, had pleaded not guilty.

## US meat ban

Washington (AFP) - The United States has barred imports of meat and chicken from 14 countries, including Mexico and France, because standards of checking are considered too lax.

## Election delay

Colombo (Reuters) President Jayewardene has postponed parliamentary elections in northern and eastern Sri Lanka because of the unsettled security situation.

## Court refusal

San Francisco (Reuters) - The California Supreme Court has refused to hear a plea from a woman suffering from cerebral palsy that she be allowed to survive herself to death. Miss Elizabeth Bouvia, aged 26, who is confined to a wheelchair has said her life has lost all its value.

## Dates for Zhao

Peking (AFP) - China has announced the dates for Mr Zhao Ziyang's visit next month to North America. The Prime Minister will visit the United States from January 10 to 16, and Canada from January 17 to 23.

## Polish congress

Warsaw (Reuters) The Polish Communist Party is to hold in March its first full-scale meeting since an emergency congress in 1981 at the height of the Solidarity challenge.

## Boy accused

Nairobi (Reuters) - A five-year-old boy has appeared in court at Eldoret, western Kenya, accused of murdering another five-year-old, who died after being hit on the head with a blunt object.



Aftermath: All that remained of a row of buildings after the gas explosion

## Gas blast and fire kills six in Buffalo

Buffalo (Reuters, AP) - Six people died in a propane gas explosion in central Buffalo on Tuesday night. Five of the dead were firemen and the sixth was a civilian.

The explosion and fire destroyed 37 houses, two blocks of flats, a church, a warehouse and several businesses. Thirteen firemen and 47 local residents were injured.

The blast occurred in temperatures of 20°F (-6°C) at about 8.30 pm local time

(1.30 am GMT on Wednesday), just minutes after three fire vehicles had arrived to check a report of a propane leak around a bakery supply building and an adjacent four-story brick warehouse.

About 15 firemen were searching for the leak in and around the warehouse when the building exploded with two blasts felt up to 15 miles away. Windows were broken half a mile away.

The fire after the explosion spread quickly to the adjacent bakery and wood-frame houses, and more than 150 firemen fought to control the flames. The blaze, so hot it melted parts of fire vehicles and covered a square mile with thick black smoke, raged out of control for more than three hours. A fireman said that when he arrived with the fourth group of fire vehicles the block was "a sea of fire."

Debris crushed one fire vehicle and badly damaged two others.



## Economic reality makes East Germany Bonn's reluctant friend

From Michael Blyson, Bonn

As a sombre and difficult year for West Germany comes to an end, Bonn is looking optimistically at the one area in international relations where things seem to be brighter than for many years - relations with East Germany.

There are strong hopes here that the extraordinary momentum in strengthening links can be controlled. The Kohl Government has already dismissed as unfounded talk of a new "Ice Age" between the two German states as a result of West German deployment of Nato missiles.

Delicate negotiations with East Berlin over the Berlin surface railway have almost come to a successful conclusion; more talks are due on other areas of cooperation. East Germany is continuing to dismantle automatic firing devices along the frontier, and Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, is expected to make his postponed visit here in the coming year.

No one in the Chancellor's office or the Ministry for Inner-German Relations is under any illusion that the apparent thaw is the result of a change of heart in the newly-discovered benevolence towards the Federal Republic among senior party officials. Bonn knows that East Germany is now so dependent economically on West Germany that it cannot afford to antagonize its neighbour.

A look at the figures shows why the relationship is so vital if Herr Honecker is to fulfil his promise to raise living standards and thus win greater popular acceptance for the communist regime.

The world recession has hurt East Germany. Oil deliveries from the Soviet Union have been cut. The country is heavily indebted to the West, owing \$9,400m (£6,270m). More than 80 per cent of Western currency earnings are

used to service its debts. And valuable export markets in the West have shrunk with the recession.

Yet trade between the two states had developed rapidly. In the first six months of this year, West Germany exported the equivalent of DM4,300m (£1,050m) worth of goods - an increase of 33 per cent on the first half of 1982. East German exports to the Federal Republic rose 2 per cent to DM3,600m. Total turnover this year is expected to reach DM15,000m.

There will be a small imbalance of about DM500m in West Germany's favour in 1983 - worrying for East Berlin, which enjoyed a surplus in trade with Bonn in earlier years. East Germany also owes a total of DM5,500m to West German firms for goods already bought.

But East Germany enjoys one vital advantage in trade with its Western neighbour: back-door access to a leading member of the European Community. A protocol to the Treaty of Rome allows West Germany to import East German goods without their facing the Common Community Tariff Barrier. This privilege is surprisingly little abused. Only 0.8 per cent of these imports were sent on duty-free to other Community countries - and Bonn is vigilant

in trying to stamp out even that small amount.

There is strict limitation on East German agricultural exports. But the country has one much cow which provides it with vast sums of money: West Berlin. Bonn's payments for access to the divided former capital are colossal, amounting last year to a lump sum of DM525m for transit rights, 50m for the use of East German roads, 60.3m for the building and repairs of existing roads, 37.5m in canal dues, 24m for railway operations and 36m for the environment.

On top of all this, Bonn last year granted credit facilities of DM1,000m. Ironically, according to post-war regulations, West German banks are not permitted to grant credit to East Germany (though they have been lavish with funds for Poland and the Soviet Union). The consortium granting the DM 1,000m had to rely on branches overseas.

But already there is talk - hotly denied by Bonn - that another big credit arrangement is in the offing. For such a thing to be possible, East Germany had to convince Bonn that it is serious in wanting to improve bilateral relations. And that is why inner-German relations are looking so comparatively rosy.



Give and take: Dr Kohl (left) and Herr Honecker.

## Dr Runcie to appeal for tortured priest

By Michael Horsnell

Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been asked to intervene to secure the release from prison of a Romanian Orthodox priest who has allegedly been beaten on the hands to prevent him making the sign of the cross.

The condition of Father Gheorghe Calciu-Dumitreasa, aged 58, who has been incarcerated at Jilava near Bucharest for five years, is said to be poor.

Father Calciu, who has been in and out of prison for 20 years because of his faith and support for a banned free trade union, was the subject of an appeal by Dr Runcie when he visited Romania last year.

Since then, it is understood by the British Romanian Association in London, which has asked Dr Runcie to help, he has been beaten with a stick by guards. It is believed that Dr Runcie will make a private appeal to the Romanian Ambassador.

Canon Christopher Hill, the Archbishop's adviser on ecumenical affairs, said yesterday: "It is understood that Father Calciu's wife visited him last month and found that he spends long periods in solitary confinement. She said his hands were blue and swollen after being kept in prayer, Father Calciu is a distinguished man whom Dr Runcie wishes to help."

## Bignone facing second indictment as 'dirty war' inquiry expands

From Our Correspondent, Buenos Aires

Barely three weeks after he stepped down as President of Argentina, retired General Reynaldo Bignone finds himself embroiled in investigations into human rights violations during the seven years of military rule.

General Bignone is to testify today, as an indicted party, on the abduction and disappearance in 1978 of a Buenos Aires laboratory technician. He was indicted last week in a separate case, investigation into the kidnapping and presumed murder of two young Communist Party members in 1976.

The cases coincide with bold initiatives by Argentina's newly inaugurated civilian Government to get to the bottom of the military's so-called "dirty war" against left-wing terrorism.

More than 6,000 Argentines are believed to have been abducted and murdered by state security and armed forces personnel after the military seized power in 1976. The military regime proclaimed an amnesty in September this year, which protected from prosecution members of the security agencies and armed forces who carried out what the military calls "repression of subversion" and what human rights groups describe as "genocide".

Repeal of the amnesty was a campaign promise of President Raul Alfonsin and was signed into law by him on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Minister, Señor Dante Caputo, has announced that Argentina and Chile could be on the way to a settlement of their long-running southern border dispute.

He said on Tuesday that a widely-publicized trip to the Vatican last week by Argentina's special ambassador, Señor Hugo Gobbi, was connected with "new ideas" and "progress" in the mediation that the Pope has been conducting into the dispute since 1979.

The conflict involves sovereignty over islands in the Beagle Channel, near the southern tip of the continent.

Señor Caputo said on Tuesday that he saw the possibility of a basic agreement with Chile "in a relatively short time". The dispute brought the countries to the brink of war five years ago.

The Foreign minister would not confirm persistent reports in the local press that he and his Chilean opposite number, Señor Miguel Schweitzer, would hold a summit in Rome on the Beagle dispute.

President Raul Alfonsin repeatedly promised during his election campaign to bring a swift end to the conflict. He accused the military regimes in both countries of using it to divert public attention from domestic political repression and economic deterioration.



Together again: Giorgio Calissani being comforted in hospital by his sister Laura after his release by kidnappers who slashed off his ear to reinforce their ransom demand. They held Giorgio, 17, and his mother Anna Bulgari from November 19 until releasing them on Christmas Eve.

## Hunger strike in Sardinia jail

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The maximum security wing of a Sardinian prison where at least seven terrorists are on hunger strike is in the news after the Pope's highly publicized visit to the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca in a Rome jail.

Seven condemned terrorists began a hunger strike on December 8 as a protest against what they claim to be excessive restrictions. From December 23 the protest became more serious when the men refused milk and sugar and accepted only water. There is now a suggestion that they may be fed intravenously.

Questions have been tabled in Parliament about the conditions in which the terrorists are held and Signor Marco Pannella, the Radical Party leader, who visited the prison has said that another four men are about to join the hunger strike.

The Sardinian protest comes at a crucial moment for Italian justice. Crime appears to be under control more effectively than at any time in the last decade with the exception of drug traffic.

Up to the end of November, crimes attributed to terrorists were down by 30 per cent, compared with the previous year.

The Pope's action follows a new path being laid down by the Roman Catholic Church in dealing with the problem of prisoners. Last month a meeting of prison chaplains, presided over by Cardinal Martini, the Archbishop of Milan, insisted on the need for protecting human rights and strongly attacked the weakest moral link in Italian justice which is the long wait before trial.

## EEC presidency changes hands

## Britain holds key to future

The EEC is expected to run short of all the money it needs from next July. In this third and final article, our Brussels Correspondent, Ian Murray, looks at the way in which Britain is seeking to exploit this financial crisis to win a lasting solution to its own budget problems.

Britain, to the mounting frustration of the other member states, now holds the key to the future of the EEC. It does so because the Community must run out of money and stagnate if Mrs Thatcher is not prepared to increase the amount paid over to the EEC budget.

Mrs Thatcher has set two very clear conditions for agreeing to any such increase. They are that agricultural spending must not only be contained but progressively decrease as a percentage of the total budget.

Secondly, she is insisting that member states should be required to pay over to the budget only a contribution which is both fair and in line with their ability to pay.

It was failure to meet these two conditions which led to the collapse of the Athens summit. British officials and ministers involved in the negotiations remain insistent that Britain



Mrs Thatcher: Strong stand expected.

was not, and is not, isolated. But Athens was a fiasco because Britain was not satisfied.

The other member states have therefore to decide to what extent they are willing or able to meet Mrs Thatcher's conditions. Some still cling to the belief that she can be shamed into surrender because the sums of money are so small compared with what is at stake. But the indications are that Mrs Thatcher is even less inclined to turn on this issue than on any other.

For one thing she feels that the great weight of British

popular support is behind her. The tougher she stands against the other member states, the more backing she believes she can expect. Feeling is so strong, in fact, that she may in the end be obliged to go against her better judgment and withhold contributions to the budget.

She would, of course, only do so because rebate money, due to Britain, was not paid. At the moment Britain claims that it is still owed \$42m net from 1982, plus the \$457m which has just been frozen by the European Parliament. If this were not paid by the end of the British financial year on March 31, there would be enormous political pressure to withhold at least something.

Given the extremely serious state of Community finances, a halt to any part of Britain's £100m a month net contribution would plunge the EEC into debt immediately.

At the same time Mrs Thatcher is aware that by September at the latest, and probably before, the Community will run out of money anyway. If she withholds payment, Britain will take the blame for the financial crisis, which will not help her negotiating position. If she does nothing, the agricultural policy will take the blame for the crisis, which will strengthen her negotiating position.

But that is to ignore the June direct elections to the European Parliament. If there is no settlement by then, and Britain is still paying its full contribution, the Labour Party can be sure to capitalize on it, and could pick up many more seats in the European Parliament than Mrs Thatcher would like.

So Mrs Thatcher can be expected to go flat out for real progress by the time the March summit takes place in Brussels. If enough can be done by then to persuade the Parliament to unfreeze the British rebate, she could believe herself to be home and dry. If the money remains in the freezer she will face a difficult dilemma.

Concluded  
Mitterrand profile, page 8

## Charge may wreck Singapore party

From David Watts, Singapore

Opposition politics in Singapore took another lurch towards oblivion yesterday when two key officials of the Workers' Party appeared in court.

The party's only MP, Mr J. B. "Ben" Jeyaretnam, and the Secretary-General, Mr Wong Hong Toy, were charged with making false statements in connexion with party accounts.

According to the Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Glenn Knight, cheques to the value of 3,600 Singapore dollars (about \$860) were not recorded in the accounts when they were examined by the Official Receiver last year.

The party's financial affairs were put in the hands of the receiver after it failed to pay a fine of more than 17,000 Singapore dollars arising out of a lost libel case against an official of the then Singapore Radio and Television Service in 1974.

The outcome is crucial for the party and Mr Jeyaretnam has a legal ally of longstanding defending him, Mr John Mortimer, QC. Yesterday, a baleful Mr Jeyaretnam strongly refuted each charge as it was read, while Mr Mortimer, creator of the TV series, *Rumpole of the Bailey*, perused case files with raised eyebrows.

Should Mr Jeyaretnam lose, a fine of more than \$2,000 or jail term would force him out of politics through forfeiture of his seat at a time when there is talk of elections.

Although an election is not

expected until at least the middle of next year, a guilty finding would scarcely help the party.

It was an exchange on elections which prompted the latest battle between Mr Jeyaretnam and Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, in Parliament just before Christmas. Mr Jeyaretnam asked why the opposition party should not be represented on a committee which will redraw constituency boundaries.

Mr Lee, calling Mr Jeyaretnam a continuous purveyor of untruth, said the House extended him the sense of importance he himself felt he deserved. "But if he wants us to take him seriously as a person who represents the opposition, the alternative government, then he must comport himself as such."



Mr Mortimer: Rumpole's creator defends a friend.

## Gandhi move to left isolates opposition

From Michael Hamlyn, Calcutta

Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) Party took a smart step or two to the left yesterday in an effort to outflank and isolate the opposition parties. The shift may, however, be only one of language, since the actions of Mrs Gandhi's Government have tended to be pragmatic rather than theoretically based.

And as she said yesterday when introducing a series of resolutions at her party conference in Calcutta: "Democracy cannot exist without socialism, but I do not use the word in the way the Communist countries use it, or in the way some Western countries use it." She said her party wanted an Indian kind of socialism, "which is why we cannot exactly define what we mean by socialism when we are asked".

None the less, the resolutions she introduced to the 77th plenary session of the Indian National Congress were vehement in their denunciation of the rightist tendencies of the opposition. In particular, they attacked the National Democratic Alliance combination of Lok Dal and Bharatiya Janata Party, which was called "totally reactionary in its social and political outlook".

Three resolutions were put forward yesterday, on politics, economics and international affairs. The political resolution emphasized the historical background to Congress' socialism, and urged a continuation along that road. The economic resolution declared: "Large industrial houses should be compelled to conform to national priorities", while the international one condemned the United States not only for its invasion of Grenada but also for its role in the arms race.

The Communist parties, however, came off fairly lightly in the resolutions. They were

discussed by a working party on Tuesday night in a five-hour session behind closed doors. After their introduction yesterday they were debated publicly by the "subject committee" and will be further discussed today at the full plenary session.

## Spanish police seize two ETA supporters

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Bilbao police arrested a Basque politician for alleged justification of terrorism yesterday immediately after a news conference.

A warrant had been issued on Tuesday for the arrest of Señor Jon Idigoras after he told journalists in Madrid on Monday that ETA attacks on police and soldiers could be considered legitimate.

Señor Inaki Ruiz de Pineda was also arrested in Vitoria on Tuesday after making similar remarks.

## The unwelcome Invincible leaves Sydney

Sydney (Reuters) - The British aircraft carrier Invincible left Sydney harbour yesterday after a controversial visit which provoked a diplomatic dispute about Australia's nuclear weapons policy.

The Invincible, seeking dry-dock facilities for repairs, was heading first for the Western Australian port of Perth, according to diplomatic sources. But no one said where she would go next for work on a damaged propeller shaft.

A Navy spokesman declined to comment on reports that repairs would be carried out in Singapore.

## Kabul stages anti-US protest

Islamabad (AP) - The start of the fifth year of Soviet occupation of Afghanistan was marked by an anti-American demonstration in Kabul, according to Western diplomats here.

It was staged by the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal regime on Christmas Day. Soviet troops crossed into Afghanistan to back up the faltering communist regime there on December 27, 1979. There are now reported to be 105,000 Soviet troops bogged down in a military stalemate with Muslim insurgents.

Sources said an estimated 20,000 pro-regime demonstrators, looking "glum and unenthusiastic" because of being forced to march in severe cold, wound their way past the American Embassy. The regime-controlled media claimed there were 100,000 demonstrators chanting slogans against American involvement in Grenada and Central America.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry also held a news conference the same afternoon to "protest against US aggression in Afghanistan".

Tight security in Kabul, with most of the important intersections guarded by Soviet soldiers, did not allow a promised "spectacular action" on December 27. However, the mujahidin claim to have killed five Soviet soldiers

by blowing up their vehicle on December 23 in the Khairkhana district of Kabul.

They also attacked a Soviet-Afghan military convoy on the night of December 23-24 at Salang tunnel, the main overland route connecting Afghanistan with the Soviet Union, apparently leaving three Soviet soldiers dead and one tank destroyed. They also hit another convoy in the Khinjan Pass, which runs parallel to the Salang tunnel, on December 21. The resistance seized four lorries loaded with food.

In the town of Parwan in Parwan province, north-west of Kabul, eight Afghan Government troops guarding a school were killed in a resistance attack during the second week of December, the sources claim.

The insurgents, according to the diplomats, attacked the headquarters of the Afghan secret service (KHAD) in Jalalabad, in the first week of this month. They killed up to seven Army officers and wounded two. Two or three secret service officials were captured.

The city of Ghazni, south-west of Kabul, was heavily bombed by the Russians on December 17, killing 35 civilians. The bombing is understood to have been in retaliation to operations by rebels from that area.

Diplomats also reported that the head of the Government administration in the north-

eastern province of Laghman was killed by the resistance on December 12.

DELHI: Afghan officials recently admitted to visiting Western journalists in Kabul that there are 500 political prisoners in Afghanistan, according to a Western diplomatic source here (AP reports).

The report also said that Soviet officials told Moscow-based journalists that there were 600 Soviet political advisers in Afghanistan. The figures were given earlier this month to the seven reporters - three West Germans, two Italians, one Mexican and one American - who were believed to be the first group of Western journalists invited to Afghanistan since the Soviet invasion.

A report from Moscow said the journalists visited the Pul-i-Charkhi prison in Kabul and were told 250 political prisoners were held there.

Officials remarked that the number was low compared to the level of 17,000 during the rule of former President Hafizullah Amin, killed when the Russians ousted him in 1979 and installed the Karmal regime.

## Surprise Aquino witness

Manila (Reuters) - A Philippine Airlines technician came out of hiding yesterday to testify that Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader, was not shot by the killer named by the military.

Mr Ramon Balang, aged 28, a ground engineer, appeared at a special session of an inquiry into the Aquino assassination. He said he had been hiding for several days since learning that military investigators were looking for him.

Last weekend, another Manila airport maintenance man said in a US television interview that it would have been impossible for the alleged

assassin, Rolando Galman, to shoot Aquino.

The military has insisted that Galman, whom they identified as a hired gunman and communist guerrilla leader, was the man who shot the former senator as he was being escorted from the aircraft that brought him back to the Philippines on August 21.

Mr Balang told the hearing he saw Galman standing with soldiers assigned to secure the tarmac where Aquino's aircraft parked when it arrived from Taipei. "I do not think Galman had the opportunity to shoot Aquino," Mr Balang told the five-member commission.

## Harrods Bomb

Please support The Knightsbridge Fund to relieve distress caused by the bomb and other such terrorist incidents in the U.K.

Donations can be handed in at any High Street Bank, any Post Office, or at the Harrods Trust Limited on the 4th floor at Harrods; or can be sent to: Barclays Bank, PO Box 16, 137/141 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EE.

Donations should be made payable to The Knightsbridge Fund, sorting code No 20-14-41; account No 10556661.

Chairman of the Trust: Lord Tonypandy.



## THE ARTS

# Irving Wardle finds grounds for hope in London's theatrical year

## A bright side to the balance sheet

My friend Trixie was in London over the autumn, on the trip from Romania she gets every three years. She is a translator. It is her boast that her version of *The Rainmaker* was the first Western piece to reach the East European stage after the war. She also prepared a white-face adaptation of *Siwwe Bansi* is *Dead* for production in a Romanian oil town where it evidently made as much sense as in its native Port Elizabeth. At home in Bucharest she keeps up with the latest British plays; but texts are no substitute for the real thing, and each time she returns to the London theatre it is as if the clock had stopped since her last visa ran out.

She set off enthusiastically on her round of the subsidised houses, the West End and the outlying repertoires; and, at the end of it all, she summed up her directed impressions in one word: "sick".

That is a small word to cover a mass of work. On the other hand, if you have spent a year in a deteriorating climate, it may take an outsider to point out that the weather used to be better. Also, there is much to be said in favour of sickness. For a start, it means that things are booming. Nobody is going to get sick unless he has a market to feed. And, so far as the theatre is concerned, it is a guarantee that the artist is in contact with the public. Better a sick professional product than a laboriously hand-crafted epitaph. And, without the steady, humdrum process of business as usual, there would be no setting for anything extraordinary to happen.

Looking back on 1983, my chief sense is one of relief. For the first time since the mid-Seventies, there has been no immediate sense of approaching catastrophe. In London, some managements have come to the end of the road. The Hermit, the Shaw and the Roundhouse are no longer in the same hands; but arguably they were due for a change of direction anyway. The RSC is sending up distress signals from the Barbican; but at least its plight is officially recognized, and its financial administration approved. Warning noises have been heard from the Arts Council, but so far there has been no major blood-letting, and corporate sponsorship continues to spread its safety net. Even the West End has

survived its VAT scalping and bounced back into life.

Shabby and antiquated as some commercial houses may be, at least they are all back in business; and the London Transport poster of the glittering, packed-out theatre street, which seemed such a sick joke last Christmas, now roughly corresponds to what you see in St Martin's Lane.

Halfway through Dennis Potter's recent play, *Sufficiently Carbohydrate*, a character quotes a chunk of Keats and then says that he prefers a good balance sheet. He could be speaking for the profession. After its precarious existence of the past decade, the theatre has understandably given top priority to its own survival. The demoralized old routine of eccentric hits and flops, stage-bound casting, rude box-office staff and complaints against punitive taxation is giving way to the new world of go-ahead marketing, computerized ticket and stand-by sales and packaged products each with its built-in television star. If there is any single pointer towards the future, it is Ed Mervish's *Old Vic* restored to full Victorian glamour while also running its Credit Card Hotline and subscription bargains along the lines of the discount store on which Mr Mervish based his Toronto fortunes.

Ingrained British snobbery has been proved wrong often enough in this department (witness the career of Roy Thomson) for us to have learnt to greet this kind of enterprise with more than a lordly sneer. Why should theatre not be sold like meat or Mediterranean holidays? As much damage has been done to it in the name of "art" and "culture" as has ever been done by the philistines.

It is only when you look at Mr Mervish's advance programme - a *Mikado* imported from Stratford, Ontario, revivals of *Seigneur Mistrav's Dance* and *The Boy Friend* - that the welcome freens on the lips. It is not that these are likely to be bad shows (*The Mikado*, when I saw it two years ago, was a knockout); but that they are there on the basis of their proved reputation and market value. Would Tim Rice's *Blondie* now be boring the pants off the musical public were it not for *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat* and *Evita*?

Having raised the spectre of a theatrical hypermarket, I must acknowledge a few alternative initia-



Roger Heathcote and Alexandra Mathie (right) in *Daisy Pulls It Off*, triumphantly transferred from Southampton to the Globe; and the impassioned authority of John Kani in *Master Harold and the Boys* down in the bowels of the National Theatre

ives. For a start, there is Mr Mervish's *Old Vic* rival, Andrew Lloyd-Webber, who embarked on management with *Daisy Pulls It Off*, a piece by an unknown writer, triumphantly transferred to the Globe with only one change in its original Southampton company. There is the Theatre of Comedy, now controlling the Shaftesbury and the Ambassador, and planning to embrace the whole comic repertoire from Shaw and basic British farce to new plays and off-Broadway imports. Also there is the Ploverwright-Anderson faction, a self-appointed National Theatre-in-Exile, which periodically re-ignites the classical torch in productions like the Haymarket *Cherry Orchard*.

As yet, none of these groups has got properly into its stride; but the signs so far suggest that they may develop into new power centres offering an alternative to the Mervish operation and setting the pace for commercial innovation.

No such signs of fresh initiative

have appeared in the subsidized sector, and it is here if anywhere that sickness has taken over. The RSC and the National Theatre have traversed the past 12 months like comfortably appointed Jumbos flying on automatic pilot. Their course is set, their public is loyal; and it seems that those in charge are tired of navigating the same old routes. The Stratford season (represented at its best by John Caird's melancholy *Twelfth Night*) was mainly the work of junior directors, with John Barton arriving at the last minute with a studio version of Calderon's *Life is a Dream*. Likewise, at the National Theatre, classic after routine classic was fired off by the boundlessly energetic Michael Bogdanov while Sir Peter Hall, like Trevor Nunn and Terry Hands, was looking round for new worlds to conquer.

Much to their credit, both the RSC and the National have resisted the temptation to bury new work in low-budget studio productions; and gave elaborate main-house showings to a succession of "public theatre" play-

wrights. But - with the exception of David Edgar's *Maydays* (I missed Ron Daniels's Barbican production, but found the text deeply impressive) - David Hare's *A Map of the World*, Christopher Hampton's *Tales from Hollywood* and (at the Royal Court) Howard Brenton's *Genius* all emerged as dutiful essays on important themes, rather than urgent works with the power to touch the public on an exposed nerve.

Studio productions are another matter, and it has been a continual shock throughout the year to exchange the razzle-dazzle of *Cyano de Bergerac* or *Jean Seberg* in the main house for impassioned authenticity of work like Athol Fugard's *Master Harold and the Boys* or Nicholas Wright's *The Cows of the Country* down in the bowels of the same building. Apart from the fact that such productions have yielded some of the year's most dazzling acting - Anthony Sher's *Tartuffe*, Tony Haygarth's tongue-tied client in *Glengarry Glen Ross* - the big-house studios link up with the fringe as a

platform for good new work, for there is evidently no other home. If we are speaking of "public plays", it would be hard to nominate any with greater bite and pertinence than Jonathan Falla's *Topkapi* *Mariy's Day* and Brian Thompson's *Turning Over*; and it is a sad waste that they should vanish after playing to a few hundred people at the Bush.

With more managerial flair in the West End, and a vacuum of absenteeism leaving the subsidized sector open to change, 1984 is likely to spring more surprises than we have seen this year. We can also expect to see developments in the feminist ghetto, and in the reinvigorated black theatre, backed by Equity's campaign for integrated casting and by its own pioneer West End season. But, for the time being, the shows I would choose to defend London as a great theatrical capital are those that I cited to my Romanian friend: Phil Young's *Crystal Clear* and Giles Havergal's production of *Men Should Weep* - both held over from 1982.

# Television

## Addled brains

The Case of the Frightened Lady, adapted from Edgar Wallace by Victor Pemberton, on BBC2 last night, might just as aptly have been called "The Case of the Mad Lord", or "The Thick-Headed Policemen". The whole Lebanon household, round which it centred, were as nutty as fruitcakes and anyone could have knocked off the chauffeur and the sinister family doctor, even the policemen who were stupid enough to have run them down on their way in.

It was a dated kind of thing and such humour as was attempted fell heavy as lead. By the time it was revealed that it was the young Lord Lebanon who was reducing the family overheads with a tangerine cloth, it did not seem to matter a lot. He blew his addled brains out as his dominating man, dominantly played by Virginia McKenna - though I knew she was nice really - walked towards him to take away his toy and pop him back in the padded cell where Daddy had expired.

Tim Woodward was the loony lord and Elizabeth Carver his bride-to-be and the frightened lady. Some of the fear may have been due to the script.

Channel 4 proffered a breath of fresh air, Melvyn Bragg beginning his saga on *Land of the Lakes* which continues tonight and tomorrow night - a rock-buster in fact. There he was treading his native Cumbrian fells, which can be bracing as well as beautiful.

I like Mr Bragg. He does the best arts programme and always seems a different, unassuming kind of chap with a healthy, unashamed curiosity. I suppose he looked strangely ill at ease, like a man about to greet a prospective buyer of his house knowing all the time that the boiler was about to burst.

It became apparent that he was burdened by time as, I suspect, those who travel with him are likely to be. He began 600 million years back and raced forward through various geological developments until he said, I thought with relief, "we are down to a million years now".

Actually, and fortunately, we got closer than that to talk to stonewallers and farmers, and heard from a couple of professors and the climber Chris Bonington. All, like Mr Bragg, were keen on the Lake District, which won the hearts of Coleridge, Constable, Southey, Wordsworth, Turner and De Quincey and still captures 14 million visitors a year. Mr Bragg is quite right to be proud of it; rather privileged, too, to have three hours to demonstrate it.

Dennis Hackett

● Sir John Pritchard is to remain as chief conductor at the Cologne Opera until 1991. His new contract was signed just before Christmas.

# Dance in the United States

## Season of change-and promise

Dance in America is in a period of change - in many ways, radical change. The current season has, so far, been sluggish, but many American companies are apparently in transitional phases.

The Joffrey Ballet is but one example. After years of being based in New York, it has now become what is fashionably referred to as bi-coastal, and is to be shared by New York and Los Angeles. In time it seems - if things work out as expected - the company will become more and more West Coast oriented, and will in time move its school and administration away from New York to the other side of the country.

Nowadays the company only appears for a month in New York each year - in its heyday it danced two six-week seasons - and this winter perhaps it did seem slightly different, perhaps trendier, in keeping with its new Hollywood-style image. Whatever the reason the dancing - and the company is today a young, strong classic ensemble - proved markedly more rewarding than the new ballets.

Another company probably dancing at least technically, better than ever is the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, which is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary in a New York season at the City Center and is strongly rumoured to make its first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House next summer.

A change of location or a silver jubilee are interesting rites of passage, but two of America's companies, the two leading classic troupes, New York City Ballet and American Ballet Theatre, are facing changes that are certainly potentially traumatic. In Britain the Royal Ballet, Ballet Rambert and even the younger London Festival Ballet have all undergone changes of directorship. Norman Morrice, for example, is the fourth director of the Royal Ballet.

In the United States most dance companies, both classic and modern, have until very recently had first-generation leadership. Two modern-dance companies, the Jose Limon troupe and Joyce Trisler's Dancecompany, were the first to continue under new artistic management. Now these problems are facing Ballet Theatre and City Ballet.

Although strictly speaking Lucia Chase and Oliver Smith did not found Ballet Theatre - that was overseen by a remarkable young visionary, the late Richard Pleasant - they were the ones to place their imprint on the company; and, when they were replaced by Mikhail Baryshnikov three years ago, there were many problems. These came to a head during the past summer, culminating in a financial crisis, with Mr Baryshnikov offering his resignation, only for him to be persuaded by

the company's board of directors to stay on at least until the end of the current season.

How its problems are being resolved will become more apparent after its season at Washington's Kennedy Center, where it is premiering a new work by Twyla Tharp, and a lavish new production of *Cinderella*.

Meanwhile the transition, or the changing of the guard, at City Ballet appears to be going far more smoothly. Even before George Balanchine's death this summer, preparations had been made for the artistic succession. It was agreed that Peter Martins and Jerome Robbins should be joint ballet-masters-in-chief, with Mr Martins in prime charge of the day-to-day running of the company, assisted by the ballet staff led by John Taras, and Mr Robbins as chief choreographer. Lincoln Kirstein remains as general director.

When the company appeared at Covent Garden in August London was, in effect, what could be thought of as the company's fourth phase. The first phase began on January 2, 1934, when Balanchine, Kirstein and Vladimir Dimitrieff opened the School of American Ballet at 637 Madison Avenue in New York City. That first phase lasted throughout the formative years of New York City Ballet, long before it actually took on the name of City Ballet, and acquired the limited patronage of the city, with a home at City Center.

Phase two began on July 10, 1950, when City Ballet opened a six-week season at Covent Garden. It was the first time the company had been overseas, it was the longest continuous season it had ever given, and it marked the emergence of the troupe as a major international force. From then on progress was rapid.

Phase three is easily documented - it began with the opening of the New York State Theater at Lincoln Center in April 1964, and the consequent move of City Ballet from City Center to Lincoln Center, a move in some ways analogous to that of the Sadler's Wells Ballet in 1946, when it moved to Covent Garden. City Ballet, also, had acquired a new home of operations dimensions.

This third phase ran through last season, with the death of Balanchine. It was a phase that saw many new works, special festivals devoted to Stravinsky, Ravel and Tchaikovsky, a permanent repertory established by Balanchine and his associate, Jerome Robbins, playing Ivanov to his Petipa, and the development of a company of more than 100 dancers.

Even before Balanchine died - his illness was a fairly long one - arrangements were being made for the company's continuance, and the question of

the artistic succession was decided. Even by the end of last season - immediately after Balanchine's death and before the European tour - certain changes could be dimly discerned. But it was the tour that helped set the new pattern, and Covent Garden, for the second time in the company's history, marked a decisive turning-point.

The company, like the others, is probably now dancing better than it has ever danced before. It is a big company - perhaps too big, because some of the older dancers rarely get on stage, as the emphasis moves towards the younger generation. So far there has not been a new work - in January it seems there may be a new, large-scale ballet by Martins to Schubert music, but so far the season has been one of entrenchment.

The new management is committed to restore a number of Balanchine ballets that have been absent from the repertory for a few years. A start has been made already, with *Jewels* (given a new, but still pastie, setting) and *Raymonda Variations*. There is talk of a Balanchine festival in the summer - although how anyone would notice the difference between the two is difficult to imagine, for City Ballet is always a Balanchine festival.

The style of dancing - very slightly - looks as if it is changing. There was always a disparity, which many people pretended not to notice, between Balanchine's school and his company, and their way of dancing. In the company Balanchine called for a freer, less regimented style; he did not like rigidly straight lines, and felt that absolute precision took something away from dance's humanity. Sometimes this could be misunderstood, with results that were occasionally floppy. In the future I suspect that the company - while never trying to emulate the Rockettes of Radio City Music Hall - will perform with a touch more cohesion.

Of course, eventually, the big change will be in repertory. Both Robbins and Martins have indicated that they have no wish to be curators of a museum, and that City Ballet must pursue the actively creative course that has characterized its past.

Partly with this role in mind, and his new responsibilities, Martins at the age of 37 has retired from dancing. The first part of the present season has been a series of farewell appearances, culminating in his final appearance at the 1,000th performance of Balanchine's production of *The Nutcracker*. Also to mark the occasion - and following in Balanchine's own footsteps - Robbins made his debut as Dr Drosselmeyer.

Clive Barnes

# Babes in the Wood

## New End

It was a dejected group of villagers who crept out from behind two painted screens to celebrate Nottingham's Goose Fair by having their faces ground anew by the Sheriff and their lines obliterated by a houseful of waiting children.

But any impulse to side with the company against Tuesday's matinee audience was extinguished by the first sight of an American Robin Hood (Erin Donovan) accosting Maid Marian as a highwayman and then bursting into a mercilessly prolonged love song as soon as he had a good look at her.

You can deduce some of the things that are wrong with Stewart Permut's mini-pano from that little scene. It mixes up story-telling with burlesque, it is full of nervous asides for the grown-ups, and Trevor T. Smith's songs go on and on long after they have made their point.

As far as the story goes, we find Robin heroically setting off to save the babes and leading his search party in the wrong direction. Meanwhile, two wind-up rabbits have popped up through one of Camilla Ashforth's cardboard knolls to bestrew the victims with two or three leaves while, back at the castle, the Sheriff is gleefully rubbing his hands at the

murderous approach of midnight as the clock on his mantelpiece is pointing to ten minutes to six. Not much suspense there, you may think, and you would be right.

Zealous to give the kids a good laugh, Mr Permut goes to town on the Dame routines, manfully shouldered by David Foxe, a farcical comedian who drives headlong into any suicidal road-block of clichés and mirthless gags, confident of emerging unscathed on the other side if he keeps his foot down. Mr Foxe gives us a school theme based on the old chestnut of the fiver versus the piece of chalk, a kitchen scene where he stirs nuts and dates (from tool box and calendar)

into his cake mixture and an awkward-squad scene with a homosexual puncheon. "It's meant to be funny," said my nine-year-old, "so it 'sn't funny."

She was not referring to Richard Howard and Chuck Julian, two cowardly assassins selected from the Yellow Pages, who do develop a strong comic partnership, particularly where they reduce each other to tears in a duel with soft hats over the murder weapon. Otherwise it fills me with despair that a small community house, free from the pressures of the West End, should be offering children this kind of trash.

Irving Wardle

# Galleries

## Sensational view of sensuality

Hayez, 1791-1882  
Palazzo Reale and  
Accademia di Brera,  
Milan

Francesco Hayez is virtually unknown in this country, although he was modestly represented in the Council of Europe *Age of Neo-Classicism* exhibition in London in 1972. In fact, Italian painting of the nineteenth century is largely uncharted territory and many of the paintings in this revelatory exhibition (until February 27) have been either rescued from museum storerooms or winked out of private collections by its indefatigable organisers, Maria Cristina Gozzoli and Fernando Mazzocca.

Hayez was born in Venice in 1791; his father came from Valenciennes and his mother from Murano. His precocity is indicated by the fact that at the age of seven he entered the studio of Francesco Maggiorani, son of Domenico, who had been a pupil of Piazzetta. In 1805 he won first prize at the Accademia in Venice for drawing from the nude and four years later, with the encouragement of Count Leopoldo Cicognara, he entered for and won a scholarship to Rome, where he was immediately accepted as a pupil by Antonio Canova, the foremost sculptor of the age and the embodiment of triumphant Neoclassicism. Having been made Marchese d'Ischia by the Pope, Canova converted the pension attached to the title into an annual prize for a study from the nude, to be awarded by the Accademia di San Luca; the theme for the year 1815 was a *Victorious Athlete* and Hayez won with his entry, which still belongs to the academy and is exhibited at Milan. It is worth recalling that one of the unsuccessful competitors was Ingres.

The direct influence of Canova is evident in all the early works of Hayez, such as

the extraordinary *Shipwrecked Ajax* (Brescia, private collection), in which the naked hero struggles with a mountainous wave, and the intensely sensual *Penitent Magdalen in the Desert* (1825; Milan, private collection), the inspiration for which, now in the Museo di Sant'Agostino, is exhibited alongside. By this time Hayez had settled in Milan where he was to spend the rest of his life, attached to the Accademia di Brera, where he taught for 60 years. In 1820 he had produced the first Romantic history picture in Italian art, depicting *Pietro Rossi* (Milan, private collection), an obscure medieval subject which had nevertheless strong political overtones for contemporaries and was immediately acquired by the Marchese Giorgio Pallavicino Trivulzio, an aristocrat of pronounced liberal views.

A similarly "political" work, *The Oath of the Lampugnani* (1826-29; Brera) was commissioned by the Contessa Teresa Stampa Borri, who was herself portrayed twice by Hayez, in a *Family Group* (1822-23; Brera) and again 15 years later, when she had become the second wife of the writer Alessandro Manzoni, whose portrait is also exhibited (both Brera). The artist's portraits are among his most impressive productions which, unlike his history pictures, have never fallen completely out of fashion. One of the most striking is the *Principessa di San'Anna* (1840-44; Naples, Museo di San Martino), the singularly plain daughter of an English admiral whose lugubrious face, framed by dangling corkscrews of hair, emerges from a dazzling concoction of pale grey watered silk and lace, set against a red plush armchair. The singer *Matilde Jova Branca* (1851; Milan, Civica Galleria d'Arte Moderna) wears her ringlets with a difference, while the *Principessa Cristina de Belgioioso Trivulzio* (1830-31; Florence, private collection),

combines aristocratic elegance with an almost provocative sensuality.

It was the blatant sensuality of his *Last Kiss of Romeo and Juliet* (1823; Trezzano, Villa Carlotta) that offended a contemporary German critic, who described Romeo as having the physique of a porter and considered Juliet's slippers a solecism in her "modernity" and its fidelity to the spirit of Shakespeare. Nevertheless, ten years later the artist produced a smaller version (Milan, private collection) in which the lovers are not actually kissing.

Most of the historical paintings and the portraits are hung in the Sala delle Caricature of the Palazzo Reale, which was destroyed by bombing in 1943 and, since it was once covered by a ceiling painting by Hayez celebrating the rule of the Emperor Ferdinand I of Austria, is sadly appropriate. Equally so, but more happily in view of Hayez's long association with the Brera, is the collection there of his "academic" paintings. Mostly of religious subjects, the often highly realistic treatment can be disconcerting, although at its finest, in *Jacob and Esau* (1844; Brescia, Civica Pinacoteca Tosio Martinengo), it works wonderfully.

In the last section of the exhibition, the painter's sense of his own impending death combines with his disillusionment with contemporary politics to produce a series of melancholic females who rarely succeed in looking sulky. His final gesture is, however, something of a *coup de théâtre*, using Delacroix's famous picture (now in the Wallace Collection) as his point of departure, he depicts *The Last Moments of the doge Marin Faliero*, giving his own features to the eponymous victim. It is an ambiguous farewell to what to outsiders must have seemed a brilliantly successful career.

Jeffery Daniels

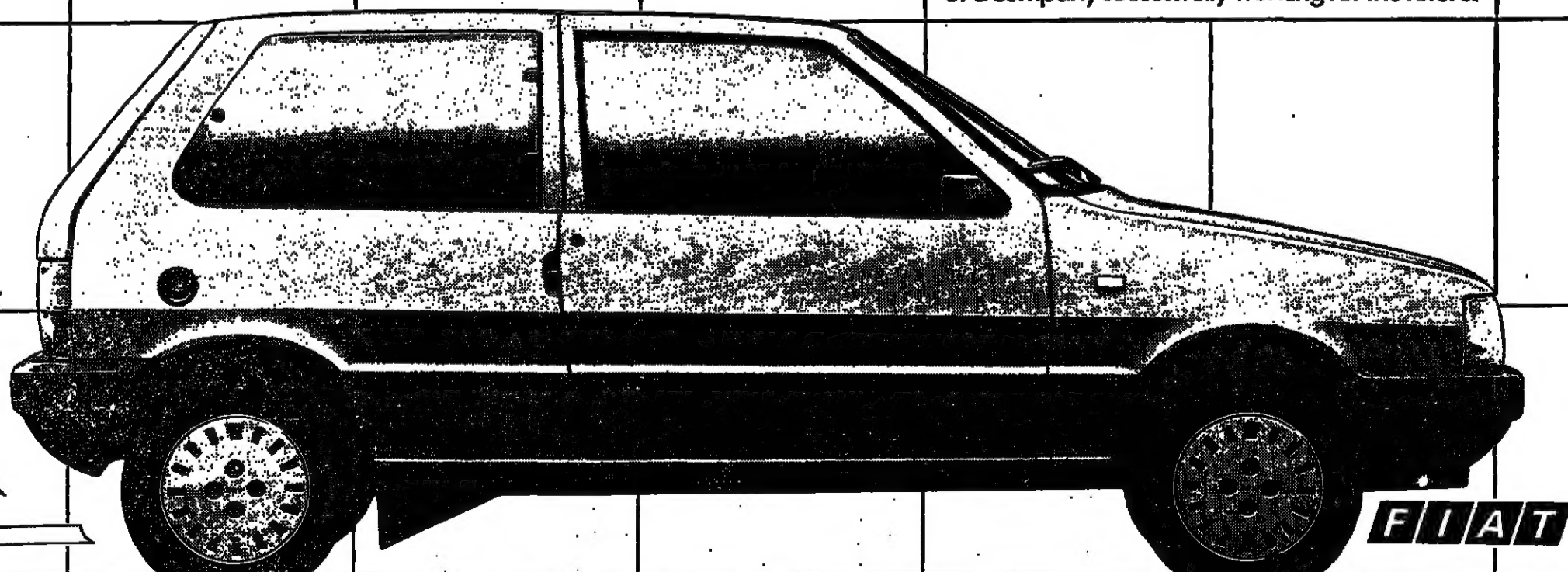


Blatant offence to a German contemporary: detail from *The Last Kiss of Romeo and Juliet*

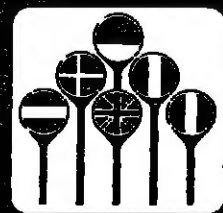


# MANY TOOK PART. UNO TOOK FIRST.

This is not a normal advertisement in which a car manufacturer boasts about his products. A jury of 53 motoring journalists from 16 European countries, including 7 journalists from Britain, have just elected the Fiat Uno "Car of the Year 1984." The criteria on which the jury based its decision were: quality of design, comfort, safety, handling and road-holding, performance, practicality and sheer driving pleasure. Uno with its unique combination of merits surpassed all of the fourteen other new cars launched in Europe during 1983. The Car of the Year award is Europe's highest accolade; an important achievement for Uno and for Fiat, and recognition for the commitment of a company successfully working for the future.



**FIAT UNO**  
**CAR OF THE YEAR 1984**





# By the left, slow march

## The Times profile François Mitterrand

When François Mitterrand was elected President of France on May 10, 1981 he stood at a rare pinnacle of achievement. He had brought to its culmination a political career which began in 1945 when he was the youngest of de Gaulle's ministers. He had also changed the whole political landscape of France. He had rebuilt the Socialist party from ruins (it took only 6 per cent of the vote in 1969) to become by far the largest party in France, with complete state power within its grasp. For the first six months of 1984 the state that he heads assumes the presidency of the EEC.

The scale of his achievement is still the dominating fact of Mitterrand's presidency. He grasped earlier than anyone else the way in which the directly elective presidency would produce a powerful coal-tail effect for those who ran well in it.

He also grasped that the key to a good socialist showing was an alliance with the (then far stronger) French communists. He stuck to this strategy, first put into effect in 1965, through thick and thin, despite the firm conventional wisdom that it could lead only to defeat. Instead Mitterrand first polarized French politics around the left alliance; then pulled enough centrist voters towards the socialists to allow them to overtake the communists before humbling them. The way in which Mitterrand simply out-thought his opponents and was willing to work his way through 16 years in the wilderness to win, brought forth from the right the admiring recognition of his almost Gaullian stature.

This long march towards power also had marked effects on Mitterrand's political personality. The French expect a certain gravitas of those who would be president, a dignity and hauteur. Mitterrand took to this like a duck to water, for he is a naturally reserved man. He has few really close personal confidants and spends more of his time thinking and writing than he does talking - indeed, he hopes to be chiefly remembered as a writer.

There were other reasons for this reserve, too. As the socialists overtook the communists the latter rallied furiously and often personally against Mitterrand. He was only too aware that they were looking for excuses to break off the left alliance and was determined not to offer them any. So, time and again, he just turned the other cheek and found great use for the ambivalent silence and the delicate utterance. Finally, the government-controlled radio and television, and much of the press, were outrageously partisan in their attempts to discredit him. A firm insistence on privacy was often his best defence. Even so, to maintain a cool and level head while standing up to such a barrage required an elephantine stamina and patience.

One result was that, even after his 16-year campaign, many Frenchmen were surprisingly unsure what sort of man they had elected. The new presidential style was underlain by a wish to restate the old republican virtues, and to insist on the self-confident legitimacy of the new regime. Moreover, Mitterrand immediately made public a doctor's report on his own health and a full statement of his

personal finances: the new president would be seen to be subject to the law. At the same time he brusquely waved aside the national cult which had insisted that de Gaulle's old office in the Elysée should be preserved as a sort of national shrine; on his first day Mitterrand moved into this holy of holies and has worked in it since. He refused though to live in the regal splendour of the Elysée, preferring to commute to work from his small Paris flat. But he remained an austere figure, and he dominated his government utterly. (When ministers visit him at his country retreat in Nièvre they have, therefore, to fall into crocodile file behind Mitterrand on the long country walks that he, as an almost rhapsodic nature lover, is much given to.)

His greatest weakness was relative ignorance of economics. In particular, he failed to realize just how tightly the French economy is constrained within the EEC and the European Monetary System.

In the 1970s attempts at economic expansion had to be cut short as each time they produced a flood of German imports, a plunging trade balance, recurrent devaluations of the franc against the Deutschmark. And Giscard's decision to join the EMS meant the franc could no longer float down and EMS consent was required for any devaluation at all. Worse still, in spite of its eight separate devaluations since 1960, the franc was by 1981 more overvalued than ever.

Mitterrand ought to have devalued steeply and at once - and perhaps quit the EMS - whatever else he was going to do. If, in addition, France was going to try an expansionist spurt, that devaluation would have to be accompanied either by protectionist measures or by cutting internal consumption.

It is doubtful if Mitterrand grasped how stark his choices were in 1981. At all events, such considerations were brushed aside. The franc was defended at its old value. By October 1981 sweeping nationalization had produced a forced devaluation of 8.8 per cent against the Deutschmark - universally agreed to be insufficient.

Unabashed, Mitterrand pressed ahead with an avalanche of legislation: abolition of the death penalty, university reform, the extension of industrial democracy, leasehold reform, reform even of the monumental Code Napoleon, and, not least, abolition of military tribunals. Public opinion was staggered at the sheer size and ambition of what was to be attempted. Not a few had quietly assumed that Mitterrand was too much the old fox to do literally what he had promised. If precisely for that reason Mitterrand was determined to show that he was a man of his word.

This programme ran into trouble from a number of directions. The Constitutional Council (packed with old right-wing politicians) declared several measures unconstitutional and even found the (by no means ungenerous) nationalization terms not generous enough. Despite the left's fury, Mitterrand largely increased the terms.



The senate (where the right has a permanent majority) also awoke from its slumber and fought several reforms to a standstill. In parliament the right showed an unmatched skill and aggression as it fought the new measures line by line. Despite his firm promises not to do so Mitterrand was soon compelled to use the various "undemocratic" procedures allowed to the president to cut short the debates.

In the face of such obstacles the left might have benefited from public sympathy had it not made its own position far worse. Too many ministers lacked managerial or administrative experience. The feuding between factions never really stopped and sometimes ministers slanged one another in public. The prime minister, Mauroy, was a perennially blundering figure, lacking any real authority.

Mitterrand's own responsibility in all this was considerable. He undermined the government's authority by his habit of meeting an inner group of party henchmen for confidential breakfasts at which key business was discussed in the absence of the premier and finance minister. Even the inner party group could fear the influence of Mitterrand's private Elysée advisers. Mauroy's own authority was so weak that it was noticeable that crises blew up whenever Mitterrand was out of the country - Mauroy alone could not resolve them. Within the government Mitterrand tolerated incompetence for too long. The Minister for Overseas France resigned in fury when he found the African leaders were, as in the bad old days, making their deals direct with shadowy figures in the Elysée - part of

the old masonic network of which Mitterrand himself is a leading member.

By May 1982 the chickens had come home to roost. A second (10 per cent) devaluation was announced along with a first dose of economic austerity. This was clearly inadequate to deal with the soaring trade deficit - which, by January 1983, was running at a 115 billion franc annual rate. Something clearly had to be done.

It wasn't. Instead, with its eyes on the March municipal elections, the government swore that all was well and that no further "rigour" would be necessary. The minute the elections were over the government admitted the crisis and a major shake-up took place. The franc was devalued for a third time.

There is no disguising the fact that the government has been badly blown off course. In good part it has deserved its unpopularity through its own muddles and lack of firm, competent authority. But most of all its unpopularity is due to the fact that bourgeois France has never really accepted the legitimacy of a truly alternative regime. It is still far from clear that France can be governed against its bourgeoisie.

In July 1983 Mitterrand gave a perhaps over-frank interview where he declared that he "made a mistake in not devaluing in May 1981. You tell me Blum made the same mistake as me (during the 1930s Popular Front), but for him it was more excusable. Only Jobert (a Gaullist maverick) encouraged me in that direction. Confusedly, I felt he was right, but

Mauroy and Delors persuaded me against it and Rocard said nothing. From spring 1982 on I wanted policies of rigour... Everybody foretold a return to growth in 1983 and to be honest I lacked the expertise to say they were wrong... It's true, we dreamt a little in 1981 and underestimated the length of the international crisis, just as I overestimated the goodwill of the Americans. I no longer expect anything of Reagan."

Mitterrand has never been one to be so frank by accident. Clearly he had been reassessing the left's record in somewhat better mood. He was not pleased by the way in which he, with his reputation for long-term strategic thinking, had ended up with hand-to-mouth policies. Moreover he was boxed in. He had tried to shelter behind Mauroy, letting him take the brunt of unpopularity.

Not only had this not worked, but the communists, who got on well with Mauroy, were insisting that no other premier would be acceptable to them. Delors, the great talisman of business confidence, and Rocard, the most popular man in the government, were regarded as unsackable. Mitterrand wanted more room for manoeuvre. It was no accident that his interview roundly criticized all three of these "indispensable" men. Or that the only minister singled out for praise, Jobert, had left the government some time before. The time had come, Mitterrand was signalling, for a powerful and Gaullist reassertion of presidential authority.

This is indeed what we have seen, with a strikingly Gaullist series of foreign policy initiatives in Chad, Lebanon and the EEC.

All these initiatives show an almost regal assertion of presidential power. The right has found itself wrong-footed and the president's popularity has recovered strongly in the polls. Clearly, Mitterrand has decided that he, and he alone, can now save the left.

Mitterrand still has two trumps. First, the right is split and it looks as though it will be forced, *faute de mieux*, to rally behind Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader. Chirac is so widely distrusted and feared that many centrist Frenchmen may find it hard to choose him, however much they dislike Mitterrand.

Secondly, Mitterrand has time. There is a socialist majority in parliament until June 1986 and he remains president until May 1988. He has now enacted almost the whole of his programme so there is little left for parliament to do.

Everything now depends on Mitterrand himself. More than ever he is the heart of the entire experiment. At times in the past two years he has shown flashes of the old Fourth Republic wheeler-dealer that many think he still is: a fatal trait. What the government needs now more than anything is that he provide a firm, tough, still centre, that he show all the patience and calmness under fire that he displayed in his 16-year march towards power. It is a tall order of an old man; and even that may not be enough. But the French have already seen - in de Gaulle - that it is a great mistake to underestimate the determination, stamina and strategic subtlety of a leader. The game is far from over.

R W Johnson

The author, a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, published *The Long March of the French Left* in 1981.

moreover...  
Miles Kingston

## Thanks for the memory

There must be millions of my younger readers who have received word processors in their stockings for Christmas and now haven't the faintest idea what to do with them, except, perhaps, start a free giveaway comic in Stockport. The right answer is, of course, to mass produce your thank-you letters now.

As an incentive I have devised five all-purpose thank you letters which you can simply feed into your word processor and then produce as many copies as you like.

Dear Granny,  
Thank you for the super book token. It was super. I went to the bookshop to get a super book with it, but the bookshop was still closed for Christmas. So I swapped my book token with John for the toy guitar you gave him, which he did not want. I did not want it either, but I knew Simon wanted one. So I sold it to him for three pounds. Which I used to buy an ambulance and two stretchers off Rosemary, plus two blood-stained bandages, so you can see it was a super book token.

Dear Uncle Charlie,  
Thanks for the super calculator. This is one of the great new ones that you can plug into telephones and things, so that you can monitor all incoming and outgoing calls to prevent them being too expensive, etc. Dad said jokingly, "Any chance you can plug into my bank and get my overdraft wiped out?" Well, it took a bit of working out but eventually I discovered that I could work this all right and Dad now has no overdraft in the bank. What he also now has, thanks to your calculator, is £3 million in the bank.

Your loving nephew  
Dear Auntie,  
Thanks for the diary. It was just what I wanted. Mummy gave me a diary too, so did John and Uncle Charlie and someone whose name I couldn't read and somebody else whose name I fell off before Christmas. I am now thinking of becoming a diary collector. All the diaries are different. At least the outside are different with titles like Schoolgirls' Diary, Stamp Collectors' Diary, Train Spotters' Diary, and Princess Di's Diary, but all the insides are the same. Isn't that interesting?

Love,  
Dear Uncle Ned,  
How are things in New Zealand? Great to hear from you. We had a lovely Christmas. Nobody was sick very much. Mum and Dad had a big fight on Boxing Day but it was hard to tell who won. Uncle Percy was here on Christmas Day and got drunk. He woke up during the Queen's broadcast and said loudly: "I know that woman! Must be an old girlfriend of mine!" And went to sleep again, also loudly. Cousin Kathleen came all the way from London and we all gave her gloves again. PS Thanks for your present. What is it? Some of us say it is for strapping sleep with in New Zealand.

Love,  
Dear Uncle Tom,  
You remember last year you gave me a machinegun which was very noisy? And dad got so cross that he broke it on Boxing Day? And you weren't very sympathetic? But you said I should have had it insured? And I didn't know what insurance was? So you had to explain it to me?

Well, this year I took out insurance on all my Christmas presents in advance for a premium of £5. From one of those fast-talking insurance brokers who persuaded me to take out fire, theft, etc. while I was at it. For a two-week period for only an extra £10. Anyway to cut a long story short, the candles on the Christmas tree burnt the tree yesterday and the tree burnt the house down and I had the house insured so I am now richer by £80,000 odd. Unfortunately, Dad did not have the house insured.

PS: I am sorry you didn't send me a present this year. Luckily I insured against this.

Love,

Tomorrow: How to mass-produce postage stamps with your new printing set.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 234)

ACROSS

1 Publication's appearance (6)

5 Connect (6)

8 Flunder (3)

9 Yellow-brown pigment (6)

10 Canning (6)

11 Perceive by touch (4)

12 Institution (6)

14 Irregular tribunal (5)

17 Absence of faith (8)

21 Not genuine (6)

23 Hated (6)

25 French secondary schools (6)

26 Derv (6)

DOWN

2 Express opinion (5)

3 Actor's speech (9)

4 Athlete's guide (7)

5 Make ashamed (5)

6 High explosive (1,1,1)

7 Fast warship (7)

12 Double (9)

15 General pardon (7)

16 Without cause (5)

18 Golf clubs (5)

20 Red cheek powder (5)

22 Utilise (3)

SOLUTION TO No 233

ACROSS: 1 Dictum 4 Felony 7 Camp

8 Decimate 9 Landmass 12 Fly 15 Editor

16 Vener 17 Fan 19 Sabotage 24 Encloses

25 Stew 26 Closet 27 Source

DOWN: 1 Duce 2 Companion 3 Modem

4 Focus 5 Lump 6 Natal 10 Dross 11 Sweet

12 Freighter 13 Yard 14 Serf 18 Annel 20 Asset

21 Oasis 22 Alias 23 Twee

## A very Concise Offer

If you take out a year's subscription to The Times Higher Educational Supplement, in addition to your 52 issues of THESES you will receive a copy of the international best selling Times Concise Atlas of World History (worth £12.50) absolutely free. This beautifully produced book containing over 300 dynamic maps has been described as "The best single volume of universal history available". Simply complete the coupon below and send it together with your cheque/P.O. for £25.00 (made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd) to the address shown:

Please note: offer applies to new subscribers in the U.K. only.

Please send me a year's subscription to the Times Higher Educational Supplement and my free copy of the Times Concise Atlas of World History. I enclose my cheque for £25.00 (made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd.)

Please send to:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please send this coupon with your cheque to FRANCES GODDARD, The Times Higher Educational Supplement, Priory House, St. Johns Lane, London, EC1M 4BX.

## Rising with a new leader

Twice recently, leading political journalists have discounted the rise in the polls for the Labour Party since the "unity" conference early in October, in one instance saying "the Party has not risen nearly as much as might have been expected in the opinion polls after the election of a young and amiable new leader". In fact, there has been a remarkable and very sharp rise which occurred almost precisely on the occasion of Mr. Kinnock's election to the Labour leadership. In the June election, the Conservatives received 44 per cent of the vote, Labour 28 per cent and the Alliance 26 per cent. In nine public opinion polls taken between then and the end of September by Gallup, MORI, Marplan and NOP, the support averaged as follows: 44.5 per cent supported the Conservatives, 27.8 per cent Labour and 26.3 per cent the Alliance. The opinion polls

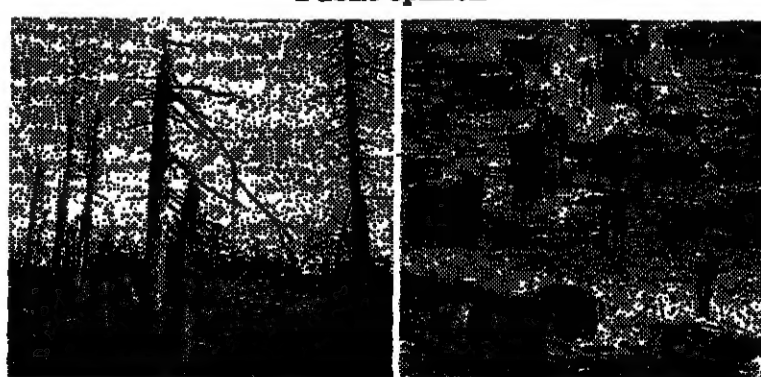


varied by no more than two or three percentage points among themselves. Sixteen polls were taken by these organizations (plus Harris) between October 3 and December 16. These averaged: 42 per cent Conservative (down 2 per cent), 37 per cent Labour (up nine) and 20 per cent Alliance (down six). This has been a stable and consistent finding over the past three months. The "Kinnock Factor"?

### Sample example

The General Housing Survey conducted by the Government's Statistical Service was described as "statistically worthless" by Auberon Waugh in a recent issue of *The Spectator* because the sample "involved only a few more

## FINDINGS A series reporting on research Public opinion



Fatal fallout: the real effect of acid rain and right, the Hollywood vision of *The Day After* the bomb has fallen

than 3,000 women or one-seventieth of one per cent of women over 16". Mr. Waugh surely knows that he needs take but a sip to see that the wine is sour, whether it comes from a bottle, a magnum or a jeroboam.

Many people, including Mr. Waugh, confuse the size of a sample with the percentage sampled. So long as a sample is large enough to be statistically reliable (say, 1,000 adults), the statistical reliability is the same (plus or minus 3 per cent) no matter if that sample is drawn from among 40 million British adults, 3 million adults in Ireland or 160 million adults in America.

### Un-Common TV

We live in a democratic society - or do we? You would think that MPs would be responsive to public opinion, at least on matters of communication if not in terms of substantive matters such as the death penalty and local government. Yet Austin Mitchell seems to be making little progress in getting the Commons to agree to the televising of Parliament even in a limited and carefully controlled way. A recent MORI poll for the *Sunday Times* shows that by more than two-to-one public opinion is in favour of seeing

the House of Commons in action on their televisions. Results of the poll (taken in early December) revealed that 63 per cent of voters say that televising the Commons' proceedings would be a good thing, 29 per cent say a bad thing and 8 per cent "don't know". This is one occasion when MPs should pay close attention to public opinion.

### Ecological concern

The Europeans and their Environment is the latest report from the Commission for the European Communities' study carried out in the UK show that while few people complain about such things as drinking water purity (9 per cent), noise (12 per cent), lack of access to open space and countryside (12 per cent), loss of good farmland (17 per cent) and deterioration of the landscape (21 per cent), most people are worried or concerned about other environmental issues. For instance, three out of four are worried or concerned a "great deal" or "fair amount" about the extinction of certain species of plant and animal and the depletion of the world's forest resources (each 73 per cent) and two-thirds (64 per cent) say they are concerned about water pollution and a majority (58 per cent) are concerned about air pollution.

### Kansas canvass

Eighty per cent of the British public believes that ITV was right to show the film *"The Day After"* on television and only 9 per cent felt it was "not right". It was interesting to see that, among those who watched the film only 6 per cent felt that ITV were wrong to show the film while twice as many, 12 per cent, of those who didn't watch it took this view. Nearly 21 per cent of those who saw it thought it was not nearly as bad as reality would be following a nuclear attack. Sixty-one per cent thought that suffering would be worse, 68 per cent thought that health and welfare would be worse and 63 per cent thought that public order would be worse than that portrayed in the film, according to MORI research for the IBA and ITN.

### Big Brother watch

Orwell's 1984, are increasingly concerned about threats to privacy. One third (31 per cent) of those polled said they were "very concerned" in 1978. This has risen to nearly half (48 per cent) in 1983. One-third mistrust the Internal Revenue Service and nearly four in 10 mistrust the FBI. An overwhelming 86 per cent of the American public thought it was possible that "a government in Washington will use confidential information to intimidate individuals or groups if it feels its enemies" and 70 per cent said it was "likely". However nearly a quarter of congressmen interviewed, one-third of the business executives and more than half (56 per cent) of the editors interviewed thought it was "unlikely".

Robert Worcester

The author is chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork, dates and sample sizes are reported in *British Public Opinion Newsletter*, published by the firm.



BOOKS

Paperbacks: Philip Howard, our Literary Editor, makes his year's choice

For those who like their nonsense nonsensical

Picking the paperbacks of the year is like standing under Niagara with a bucket trying to catch salmon. And we do realize, don't we, boys and girls, that the selection is subjective, erratic and pig-headed. One man's meat is another man's poison. On a different day, in a different mood, the selection would be different. But here are some of the paperbacks that I should spend my Christmas book-tokens on.

On the shelf of light fiction for a good understanding read there was *Vintage Stuff* by Tom Sharpe, paperbacked for the first time, (£1.75). It is not quite *Vintage* Sharpe (it still is *Will and the South African*), but it is characteristically rude, anarchic and funny, send-up of all those clubland heroes by Dornford Yates and Sapper rescuing heroines around Europe in vintage

Bentleys. For those who prefer to take such nonsense seriously a new series, *Dent Everyman*, has started reissuing such classic thrillers with *Blind Corner* by Dornford Yates (£2.50) and *Buildup Drummond* (£2.50). *Flashman* and the Redskins by George MacDonald Fraser (£1.95) ships *Flashie* to the New World as a Forty-Niner on the Santa Fe trail, and then with Custer at Little Big Horn.

On the shelf of serious or higher fiction the event of the year was the appearance in paperback of Terry Kilmartin's definitive and sensitive translation of Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past* (Penguin, three volumes, £5.95 each). If you are ever going to climb that mountain, this is the best and cheapest version in English. *Virago* at the end of the year published two of Nadine Gordimer's early novels, *The Lying Days* and *Occasion for Loving* (£3.50 each). One has to grow up and leave behind the lying days of youth. In South Africa there can be far-reaching consequences from the wrong occasion for loving. The books are about black and white, passion and politics, and the interesting grey areas in between, by one of our finest contemporary novelists.

For biography let us pick out Humphrey Carpenter's brilliant critical book on W. H. Auden (£1.95). *Tennyson: The Unquiet Heart* by Robert Bernard Martin (£1.95), and Denis Mack Smith's *Mussolini* (£2.95).

On the history shelf the biggest and best paperback of the year was John Julius Norwich's loving and scholarly portrayal of the most beautiful

and magical of cities: *A History of Venice* (Penguin, £8.95), the standard English work of Venetian history. Let us note two big biographical histories of English monarchs in the series edited by Professor J. J. Scarisbrick: *Henry VII* by Bertram Wolfe (£5.95), and *Edward IV* by Charles Ross (£7.95).

From the poetry shelf let us pick out *The Oxford Book of Satirical Verse*, chosen by Geoffrey Grigson (Oxford, £4.50), which covers the battle-field from the big guns of Dryden and Byron to the gentler satire of amusement, directed at conditions and circumstances, at common states of mind or the clichés of sentimentality. Also note *The Oxford Book of Verse in English Translation*, chosen and edited by Charles Tomlinson (Oxford, £4.95). Translation into verse is an old English art, and this anthology discovers it from all ages and languages, with many surprises and delights.

On the critical shelf the silver dagger must go to Philip Larkin for *Required Writing* (Faber, £4.95), his collected reviews from the past 30 years; viz. the finest and funniest lit. crit. in English. Notice also *The Penguin Complete Langer Non-Fiction of George Orwell* (Penguin, £3.95), a cumbersome title, but the first paperback collection of *Wigan Pier*, *Down and Out in Catalonia*.

For the classics I commend to you *Alfred the Great* by Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge (Penguin, £2.95), a rich assembly of Asser, Alfred himself, and the other contemporary sources. Also do not miss



Clarendon: "one of Britain's greatest men"

Historic rectitude

Clarendon and the English Revolution  
By R. W. Harris

(Chatto & Windus, £30)

It is curious that considering the multitude of scholars who study every aspect of the Civil War in England, producing monographs on the struggle for Hull or cantankerous debates about the nature of Independency or the role of the Levellers, scarcely anyone turns to Clarendon's great history except as a source for pillage or disapproval. Compared with the vast scholarly industries that churn out books, articles and journals on Gibbon, Macaulay or even minor poets of the seventeenth century, Clarendon attracts few scholars, although most pay lip-service to his greatness. True, he has not been entirely neglected. Brian Wormald wrote a difficult, complex but highly perceptive study in 1951 (scarcely referred to by Mr Harris, maybe it was too difficult), and there is a brilliant *tour de force* by our best living historical essayist, Hugh Trevor Roper (if only he had written Clarendon's life rather than *Archbishop Laud's*), but little else.

Unfortunately Mr Harris is not the man to fill the need for a new long study of Clarendon as both politician and historian. His book is easy to read and he has read the obvious sources. He quotes agreeably Clarendon's splendid prose so every few pages there is a delectable oasis to refresh the thirsty reader. But there are too many reminders of the classroom - too many "as Dr Morril says on Cheshire" or "as Professor Everitt writes on Kent" or "Dr Pearl on London" etc, followed by a long paragraph of précis. It is a pity that the cad could not have reached another stomach. Nevertheless the book has many virtues. It is less tortuous than Wormald's; indeed it gives a good clear account of Clarendon's public life. Harris's judgments are sensible enough, though rarely penetrating or truly perceptive. It is a useful book for an intelligent reader, ignorant of Clarendon, yet curious about him.

I first read Clarendon at home in an old Boehm edition and then found the majestic folio edition in the public library. Through the long summer of 1927 I read it day after day. It was like wandering in a cathedral - majesty everywhere, not only in the prose but in the thought, in the almost superhuman capacity for empathy and distance which are perhaps Clarendon's greatest qualities both as man and writer.

The first portrait that I bought was of Clarendon by Hanneman, but a far better

John Plumb

Anyone mean enough to throw a party without Smirnoff will have fun throwing this streamer.



Writing home  
Against the current

Selected Letters of E. M. Forster

Volume I: 1879-1920  
Edited by Mary Lago and P. N. Furbank  
(Collins, £15.95)

Two jeers for Morgan! Since the death of "our greatest living novelist" in 1970, E. M. Forster's reputation, which had hitherto increased with every book he did not write, has taken what Dorian Williams used to describe so gloatingly as a crushing fall. Anthony Powell, the present GLN, surely spoke for England (if not for Eng. Lit.) when fingering Forster as the most overrated writer of this century. Simon Raven carried out a memorable hatch job in *Shadows on the Grass* on the venerable idol of King's. "The thing about Morgan," Joe Ackerley told Raven, "is that he's just an old auntie. He is mean, coy, prudish (although he purports to be of Rabelaisian tolerance) and very, very spiteful." Forster's sentimental gush and brand of liberalism won't wishy-washy any longer; that stuff about having the courage to lay his mother before his country, or whatever, was finally exposed as drivel in a climate where Cambridge itself began to seem suspect. Orders are slackening for after-life supper with the Apostles.

Forster's biographer P. N. Furbank, Reader in Literature at the Open University, is coolly bucking the trend. In his introduction to this first volume of *Letters*, he points out that Forster's friends regarded the novelist as quite special, charming, interesting, and a very strong character in certain respects. Professor Mary Lago of Missouri University, Mr Furbank's collaborator, feels that the letters selected "must make the reader feel the intensity of the convictions that motivated Forster as a professional and personal being: the importance of friendship, the evil of restrictions (such as censorship) of the free exchange of ideas, and the importance of all the arts as a bulwark for the desperate fragility of civilization".

Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd

Majestic vistas

Survey of London

Volume XII, Southern Kensington: Brompton  
Edited by F. H. W. Sheppard  
(Athlone Press for the GLC, £45)

C. R. Ashbee founded The London Survey Committee, and, as its chairman, published in 1886 its first slim monograph. Now a function of the Historic Buildings Panel of the GLC, the Survey of London has just produced Volume XII, *Southern Kensington: Brompton*. It covers a wedge-shaped area from Knightsbridge in the east to Brompton Cemetery in the west, bounded by Brompton and Old Brompton Roads on the north and Fulham Road in the south.

Those familiar with this majestic and beautifully orchestrated work will know what to expect. Newcomers will be astonished by the comprehensiveness of its research and the quality and presentation of its content in text, drawing and photograph. Dr F. H. W. Sheppard has edited the Survey since 1954, producing 16 volumes. He has now retired after maintaining throughout standards unexcelled by any other work of this magnitude.

Although Brompton has some earlier buildings most date from 1820 when the surge of nineteenth-century speculative housebuilding was beginning to swallow up the famed orchards and market-gardens of west London. The area is divided into a number of estates of which the Smith's Charity Estate and the Boltons, and Redcliffe Square, are the largest. In addition Volume XII includes the development of *St Andrews*, the building of the London Oratory and the development of Alexander and Thuroloe Squares, among others. The layout and design of the various estates were generally the responsibility of the estate surveyor, often an architect, George Basevi, architect of the

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, was surveyor to both Alexander and Smith's Charity Estates until his untimely death in 1845.

The Gunter family were among the successful landowners. James Gunter, named in 1817 as a "landed confessor", bought land in west London and with his surveyor and architect George Godwin developed both the Boltons and Redcliffe Square areas. Tregunter Road was named after the Gunter home in Brompton, and Redcliffe Square presumably because Godwin had restored St Mary Redcliffe in Bristol. Godwin, who with his brother Henry built three churches in the Kensington area, was an independent building lessee and also the editor of *The Builder*.

Some builders only undertook a few houses but even so there were many bankruptcies, and some were imprisoned for debt, so uncertain was the property market. James Bonnin, however, was more successful than most, building 300 houses in 40 years, before he too crashed. The real golden boy of his time was Charles James Frazer, son of a coal merchant, a carpenter turned builder, architect, patron of the arts and public benefactor. In a career lasting 50 years he built 500 large houses and many other buildings. He rose in the social scale, entertained royalty at his musical "tableaux vivants", became a baronet and died in 1884 leaving the best part of three-quarters of a million.

The first occupants of new houses were often the developers, their architects, builders and building tradesmen. The area also attracted many writers, musicians and actors including the singer Jenny Lind, Muzio Clementi, the composer, and Edward Richard Wright, described as a low comedian.

Gontran Goulden

Facing up to the hazards of language

A world teeming with abundant images

Darwin's Plots  
By Gillian Beer

(Routledge & Kegan Paul, £17.95)

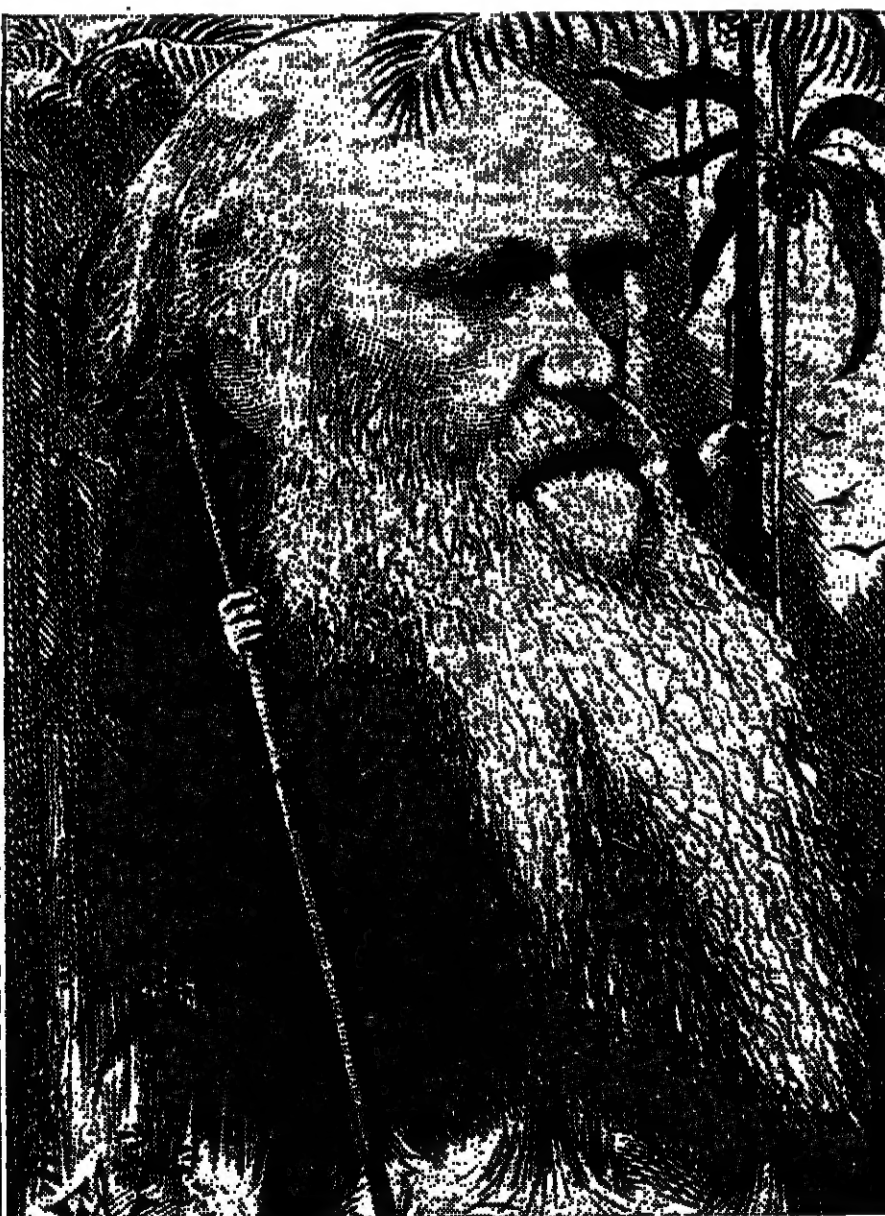
Some thinkers have so modified and constructed our ways of apprehending the world that we must discuss it in their terms, even if we have not read them, even if we wish to reject or modify their assumptions. Such was Darwin, and later, Freud. Gillian Beer's excellent book is about Darwin's ideas, as they developed. In the nineteenth century there were no "two cultures": history, science, religion, anthropology, sociology, literature appeared side by side in the same Reviews. Darwin wrote for the general civilized public. Gillian Beer begins with an examination of his language. She makes it very clear that he thought carefully about the implications of his choice of words and style.

His world, she says, teems with specificity, described forms of life, abundance. It has "no place for an initiating or intervening creator". His world precedes Man, will probably last beyond him, exceeds the grasp of his understanding. *The Origin of Species* deliberately excludes discussion of the origin or nature of humankind. *Darwin's Plots* shows the hazards implicit in the nature of language itself for this enterprise. Language is a human phenomenon, anthropocentric. Mrs Beer shows Darwin

trying to mitigate this, and also revising his texts to get rid of a planning intelligence. He deletes phrases like "primordial forms into which life was first breathed". He amends the personification of Nature as a benign goddess, or *Natural Selection* as a designing demiurge. This is hard: the word "creature" implies "creator".

Observation of similarity is essential to human perception and thought; the making of metaphors is an intrinsic part of discovering the world. Some modern scientists eschew metaphor as an improper subjective intrusion into objective observation. Some see it as a way of observing the relations of minds and things. Language is shot through with metaphor - consider the roots of a plant, a tooth, a language, a race, a culture. Again Dr Beer shows that Darwin thought about the sources and effects of his images. He depicted the relationships of species as a Tree of Descent, initially because the diagram he drew looked like a tree. But he carried Milton on his wandering journeys through the tropical forests and his tree became mythical, the Tree of Life, but also the Tree of Knowledge - *Arbor Vitae*, *Arbor Scientiae*. His subversive vision of our origins thus changes our myth of the origin, the Man in the Garden, naming the beasts of the field.

Gillian Beer studies Darwin's ideas (and those of other thinkers about Development) in Victorian fiction. *The Water*



Darwin the thinker as seen by the cartoonist "E.W."

Crime: a final selection by H. R. F. Keating

Saints and sinners who keep to the point

Short days: short stories. And fine bundles of dark evening whileways to hand. Most of them fall into that slightly curious mode the crime short story seems to impose. Depending on some ingenious twist not to be spotted by the reader, they have to cram a lot of significant, or red herring, details into comparatively short lengths and their prose tends therefore to be short and informative rather than rich and evocative. There is less there, to my mind, though anyone wanting merely 10 or 20 minutes' entertainment might disagree.

Plenty for such people to read here, most notably in *The Best of Ellery Queen* (Hale, £7.95) which contains 30 stories culled from the Sixties and Seventies in that sterling American magazine. With such a field to pluck from (Borges features, and H. G. Wells's fine, but surely non-mystery, tale "The Door in the Wall") it might be expected that the standard is high. And so it is in the informative line with such

stories as the late Ellery Queen's own four-page riddle "The Three Students". But in the evocative and memorable tales only perhaps one, Eric Ambler's "The Blood Bargain", qualifies. But for that the Wells volume is worth having.

More reprints (and five originals) in John Creasey's *Crime Collection 1983* edited by Herbert Harris (Gollancz, £7.95) and again mostly twist-in-tailers, including the winner of the first *Times/Veille Cliquet* contest, *Madeleine Duke*. "The Day It Rained in Singapore", of which by now you have almost certainly forgotten the ingenious point. A story by Colia Dale, however, "Juno's Swans", certainly has the snake-writing of real life in it instead of the mechanical twisting of the game-player. And, defying my neat categorization, Peter Love's "The Virgin and the Bull" is as surprise-loaded as any aficionado could wish and yet recognizably about the real

world. Oh, and there is a Sherlock Holmes pastiche from me (naughty fellow).

Twelve wholly new stories in *Winter's Crimes* 15, edited by George Hardinge (Macmillan, £6.95) and again Colia Dale, who seems particularly happy setting her stories in distant days, scores heavily with "Faery Tale", a delicious evocation of late Victorian painterly circles. P. D. James, too, has a pulsing story not dissimilar to her novel *Innocent Blood*. The elbow-room this editor allows certainly helps anyone wanting to be more than merely ingenious. And, another confession, I wanted to do that myself. Read "And We in Dreams", and see if I succeed.

Finally there is Great French Detective Stories, edited by T. J. Hale (Bodley Head, £7.95). 10 stories ranging in date from 1876 to 1952, with a long scholarly introduction convincingly disproving the standard wisdom of British critics such as myself that there is no crime

writing, bar Simonon, in French. Simonon, as might be expected, is the writer in this *galère* who splendidly shows (despite a too little daring translation by Mr Hale - "the boat which wouldn't leave") that a crime story can be a short story in the highest tradition. "Storm over the Channel" is full of the details, not of cooked-up crime, but of life, and it is funny too - "The sad lady looked at her whiting with very nearly the same expression as the whiting looked at her." Almost worth getting the book for that alone.

This is Harry Keating's last regular review of crime novels for *The Times*. He has entertained and informed and excited for 15 years, and has become, at an early age, the doyen of crime reviewers. If he did not quite invent, he perfected the 30-word capsule review that told you about the book and made you laugh. We shall miss him.

A. S. Byatt



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Charley's angst

In *The Boss*, the profile of Charles Haughey written by two Irish journalists, Joe Joyce and Peter Murrigh, the former Taoiseach is described thus: "He believed that there was a conspiracy behind most events: everything happened because somebody made it happen.... He saw the most lowly report in any newspaper as having been inspired by someone and having been selected, edited and printed for a reason. If it was a reference favourable to Haughey, then it had been done by friends; if it was unfavourable, it had been inspired and placed deliberately by an enemy." Eason's, one of Dublin's major retail chains has refused to stock the book. I suspect a conspiracy.

### By a whisker

Though five female writers have been racing to produce their own books on the subject of the opposite sex, a mere male has beaten them to it. *Men*, by Philip Hodson, is due to be published January 11. Hodson, a marriage guidance counsellor and LBC's agony uncle, is perhaps the only professional problem-solver to be the source rather than the solution to a problem. Last year his wife, Anne Hooper, who is also a marriage guidance counsellor, wrote to *The Guardian* confessing a few doubts about how to cope with her own marriage.

### The sales after

Since *The Day After* did not recoup its estimated \$7m budget from its single American television screening, the company that made it, ABC, are relying on foreign sales to make up the production costs. The situation is not promising. Though it has been shown on British television and in West German cinemas, it still awaits screenings in most other European countries. A planned showing in Poland earlier this month was cancelled by the Polish Government at the last minute. ABC may derive some hope from the fact that Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have all requested cassettes of the film for review. Whether Michael Heseltine will be given a right to reply in these countries is not yet known.

### Religious act

Not-so-old Christmas traditions: soldiers in the 2nd Battalion, Parachute Regiment, were given a self-service curry buffet instead of their usual Christmas lunch. And the parishioners at an Anglican church in Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, were treated to a new-style family service on Christmas Day. Opening the service, the vicar, wearing a puppet called Dylan, performed a ventriloquist act.

BARRY FANTONI



"I've got you some short-sleeved shirts and a nice pair of sandals"

### Unpatriotic

Two scandals which disturbed Vienna at the turn of the century, one involving a judge accused of murder and the other an officer accused of spying, have provided the inspiration for several plays. One is *The Devil's Lieutenant* (to be screened by Channel 4 on January 12); another is John Osborne's *Patrol for Me*. The film rights of the latter were bought by a Hungarian film company for a new version to be directed by Szabo, who made the much-acclaimed *Mephisto*. Osborne's script has now been scrapped for it dwells on two things that would upset Hungarian officialdom: the chief protagonist's homosexuality and the fact that he was blackmailed into spying by the Russians.

### Figured in

Awareness of the fact that 1984 is set in 1984 is going too far. A statement from Population Services Europe insists on dragging in a reference to the fateful year. The statement says: "It was just 36 years ago in 1948 that George Orwell wrote his haunting novel *1984* and although he never made reference to terrifying population statistics...."

### Imperial echo

Hassanal Bolkiah, the Sultan of Brunei, is buying most of the furniture for his new palace at the Merchandise Mart in Chicago. Patricia Menguito, who is acting as his agent, finds the Mart perfect for such items as the \$20,000 dining room set in the clean contemporary style which the Sultan prefers. Unfortunately, it does not stock thrones, and the four required by Brunei - the Sultan's throne, the throne of the Sultan's wife, the throne of the Sultan's mother and the throne of the Sultan's father - have to be made in London. Ms Menguito comments: "It's tough to find a good thronemaker these days."

PHS

## Poland: Roger Boyes on a new conflict between church and state

# The explosive case of the turbulent priest

Warsaw The Christmas congregation at the Warsaw church of St Stanislaw Kostka was as mixed as the shepherds and the magi at the plastic crib: burly steelworkers from the nearby Hutla Warszawa mill, scanning the pews for any threat to their parish priest; actors, intellectuals, students accustomed to hearing gritty pro-Solidarity sermons, and inevitably, unscrupulous police. A detective puzzle - who put explosives and ammunition in the apartment of the parish priest - has mingled with the deeper religious mysteries of the season and given an uneasy edge to relations between church and state in Poland.

The story so far: Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a young priest with a sharp tongue ("I try to say what others think") and an entrenched sympathy for the outlawed Solidarity union, has been under investigation for some months for the anti-government tone of his sermons, especially those delivered in his monthly masses for the fatherland.

Word reached him from senior churchmen and eventually from the authorities that he was one of four priests being investigated, although no formal charges had been presented. This did not surprise Father Popieluszko, whose sermons regularly draw congregations of several thousands, the crowd spilling into a nearby park, and a large display of uniformed police.

In early December the police tried to issue the priest with a summons but the housekeeper refused to answer the knocking and a gaggle of angry women scared them away. On December 12 the police eventually managed to take the priest for interrogation, and in his pockets found the keys to his apartment.

Father Popieluszko normally lives in a cluttered study-bedroom at the church and rarely uses the flat. Police entered the apartment the same morning and say they found explosives, ammunition, many thousands of leaflets calling for demonstrations, an underground printing press, printing ink, illegal documents and canisters of tear gas. The priest has been charged accordingly but after the intervention of the episcopate has been released from custody.

The discovery was extraordinary

and, despite the utterances of church advisers that this was an isolated, politically insignificant case, poses serious questions about the future strategy of the Catholic church. Until now, official action against priests has been based on the idea that church and state are separate and that anti-government sermons cross the demarcation line. Church leaders accept that the state has the right to declare some utterances provocative but then tries to undo any damage through the church-state mixed commission or by the personal intervention of a bishop on behalf of his local priest. The bishop agrees to have a cooling word with the priest, the priest is freed and, after a couple of weeks, everything is back as it was.

The government recently told church representatives that it had a list of 69 clerics whose activities were breaking the law, but the list was not handed over. This in itself does not constitute a crisis in church-state relations, say church advisers, and most people agree with that view.

The case of Father Popieluszko, however, is more serious. The government says that too many priests are encouraging the Solidarity opposition - but so long as this encouragement is expressed in sermons, couched in religious metaphor, there is not a great deal that the authorities can do, even under the more restrictive sections of the revised penal code. But the discovery of explosives, if the authorities can make the charges stick, places radical priests directly in the centre of conspiracy theories beloved of hardline Marxists.

For some time now there have been mutterings in Prague and Moscow about unholy alliances between Polish priests and dangerous counter-revolutionaries (the codeword for Solidarity). They can all nourish their prejudices on Father Popieluszko.

The priest has denied the charges but cannot comment on them. There seem to be three broad possibilities. First, that the priest really was the focus of an underground group with violent ambitions. None of his parishioners can accept this. Second, that he unwittingly lent his apartment to a friend who in turn lent it to an



Father Jerzy Popieluszko: subversion - or was he framed?

underground activist. Or, finally, that the material was planted, perhaps by a disgruntled faction within the security apparatus.

The last possibility is not entirely fanciful: last May a dozen men later identified as security policemen broke into a church aid centre, destroyed medicines and beat up charity workers. The incident, a month before the Pope's visit, was never explained satisfactorily.

The church is not in an easy position. Its strategy, especially since the papal visit, has been to expand the lines of dialogue with the government and make full use of them to press, for example, for the freeing of political prisoners, or a special fund to aid private farmers. At the same time it has allowed parish priests to carry out their ministry according to their preference: there is little central guidance, and this has obviously benefited many priests with Solidarity sympathies.

Now it may face the choice from the Jaruzelski leadership: give stricter guidelines to your priests or jeopardize the past gains, the ground won by the Pope's visit.

It is a complex dilemma best illustrated by the confusion surrounding the Christmas message from Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate, to the people. The first draft of the message calls on priests not to contribute to social friction. The second and final version simply says that the episcopate, in keeping with the teaching of the Pope, will advise its priests to stay out of politics.

The primate knows that 1984 could bring only small victories but big defeats for the Catholic church. Father Popieluszko knows that even small victories are worth fighting for: that small wins for the church are still "large gains for Christ". In a mass earlier this year, he said: "One must not keep silent when proven Christian morality is replaced by so-called socialist morality."

## In search of a Falklands umbrella

Deadlock persists over the sovereignty issue, but Henry Stanhope suggests that contact with the new Argentine government of President Alfonsín (right) can only be a matter of time



radius of the exclusion zone around the Falklands from 200 miles to 150 miles, and rechristened it a protection zone - open to neutral traffic and even Argentine merchant shipping, if any applied in advance (none has ever done so, for understandable reasons).

One of the gestures the Argentines would like from Britain is a further reduction or preferably an end of the zone. This is something which Mrs Thatcher's government is not prepared to contemplate, at least until an official declaration of peace has come from Buenos Aires. In any case, it is argued, the zone extends only 80 miles from some parts of the islands.

What Alfonsín would like most of all from Britain, apart from sovereignty over the Falklands, is a suspension of work on the £200m-plus airfield at Mount Pleasant. However, not only does the Ministry of Defence need the improved runway to provide the means of rapid reinforcement of the garrison, but the Falklands' economy needs it for commercial development. Lord Shackleton, both his reports on the islands in 1976 and 1982, recommended construction of a more reliable 8,500ft airfield for commercial reasons alone. As Mrs Thatcher is grimly determined to retain sovereignty over the Falk-

lands, the need for the runway is almost undeniable.

So, if Britain is unwilling to debate sovereignty, its right to build a new airport or, for the time being, its protection zone around the islands, what would it put forward at the umbrella talks?

One relatively easy subject would be the future of the 230 graves of Argentine soldiers who died in last year's war and who now lie buried there. Ideally Britain would like the Alfonsín government to rebury the bodies on the mainland. Failing that, Whitehall would agree to a properly constituted visit by relatives, under the organization of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). This, moreover, is a topic which could be discussed by the Argentines with the ICRC, avoiding the complication of bilateral talks between the two governments.

Secondly, Britain would like to re-establish commercial relations. Five representations have been made through the European Commission presidency on Britain's behalf, but so far without success. London lifted financial restrictions between the two countries in October 1982, but Argentina reciprocated a year later only after pressure had been exerted by the International Monetary Fund.

In 1981, the last full year before the war, Britain sold £161m worth of goods to Argentina and bought £137m worth in return. This represented only 3.4 per cent of world trade with the Argentines, slightly less than France and Italy and significantly less than West Germany. But restoration of trade would be an important step forward. So would the development of fresh scientific, cultural and sporting links. (At least one senior British diplomat sat in the crowd at White Hart Lane when Ossie Ardiles of Argentina played his first game for Tottenham Hotspur after the war).

There is no evident hurry to restore full ambassadorial relations, which is being seen as a target rather than a starting point. At present each country is allowed four diplomats in a Special Interests section in the other's capital, the British flying under the Swiss embassy flag in Buenos Aires, the Argentines under the Brazilian standard in Britain. But all serious communications are conducted through the protecting powers, Switzerland and Brazil.

This makes communications arduous. A British message to the Argentine government would normally have to be sent by the Foreign Office, first to the British embassy in Bern, then the Swiss foreign ministry, over to the Swiss embassy in Buenos Aires and then to the Argentine government. The reply goes to the Brazilian embassy there, back to the foreign ministry in Brasilia, over to the mission in London and thus back to the Foreign Office. Diplomats say they have learned to live with it.

But despite conflicting statements as each government feels its way forward, the indications are that contact between the two capitals - by however tortuous a route - will happen sooner rather than later.

Florida, in the Deep South, is shivering through its coldest December since 1906, with temperatures in the low 20s°F. This garden statue was left with its adornment of icicles when the fountain froze.



Whether Britain will also suffer. It is commonly believed that when the US gets cold weather, it will be our turn a week or two later.

At the simplest level, this is a fallacy. The surges of Arctic air that hold America in their sway will be played out long before they can cross the Atlantic. However, the atmospheric patterns which result in such extreme weather may also feature similar meanderings lower down. So we could be in for a bout of Arctic cold.

On the other hand, because such patterns are not common, a further northward sweep of warm air, such as we are now experiencing, is just as likely.

So not too much can be read into the cold weather in the United States. We shall just have to hold our breaths to see whether we are destined to shiver or merely to watch snugly from afar.

W. J. Burroughs

## George Walden

# Reds and beds: the cash connexion

The job of the Government's new defence area of defence, is to unify, to reconcile and to make one where there were many. One of the trickiest areas to coordinate is foreign and domestic policy, which intersect in unpredictable ways. Lord Whitelaw will need no reminding of this. But he might like to reflect on the implications of a double anniversary which falls next year.

Nato and the NHS will soon be 35 years old. In each case there is a lot to celebrate. Since the war, Britain has enjoyed greater peace and better health than at any other time this century. We shall still need both institutions in the year 2000 - unless Soviet hearts are melted by CND's call for the abolition of the Warsaw Pact. But who is going to pay the dizzying cost of both? And have we got our spending priorities between them right?

The current costs of defence and health are running neck and neck at about £15 billion, with defence edging ahead next year. Only social services (i.e. pensions and benefits) cost more. It takes a lot of people to keep us secure and well: nearly a million in the NHS; more than 500,000 in defence. Elsewhere, new technology is often as much a threat as a promise. But not here. In these two areas it does not mean fewer jobs, there being no obvious substitute for infantrymen or nurses.

It has been calculated that the entire present British defence budget will buy exactly one modern aircraft by the year 2000. If costs rise as they have done in recent years, no doubt the same calculation could be used to show that the NHS budget could buy a single body scanner by the same date. In health and defence, it seems that nothing but the best will do.

What does all this have to do with Willie Whitelaw? As the strains of maintaining the NHS and defence increase, so will the temptation for the man in the street to ask how many hip-joint operations you could get for a £15m tank. It is of course a false choice: better red than no hospital bed is neither an attractive nor a necessary option. But there is a chain of consciousness which runs straight from cruise and Trident to bed closures in the local hospital.

It is not only hysterical pessimists and glibble deryngens who are asking why we are "cutting" the health service and deploying "surplus" nuclear weapons. Perfectly sensible people are confused and apprehensive about the priorities of security: security against the menace from Moscow, and in old age. And, as Lord Whitelaw must know better than anyone, you can only isolate the extremes, whether in the health services trade union Cose or CND, if you reassure the middle.

How is this to be done? The Government has the right policies - but that is not enough. They must be seen as national policies and the Government must show itself as

determined to manage the whole area of defence as it is the NHS.

Increasingly, defence and arms control go together in the public mind. We shall find it difficult to go on contributing more than anyone else except the Americans to Nato (5.3 per cent of gnp) unless we are seen to make a distinctive national contribution to arms control too. Otherwise, fears that we are doing more than our fair share in military terms, and less than we should to reduce East/West tensions, will gain ground.

We are, and should remain, the closest European allies of the US. But the most reliable allies are those who can be relied on to speak their own minds. We do not share Washington's more extravagant visions of a titanic struggle with communism, and we should say so. What we do share is the burden of defence against the real Soviet threat, soberly assessed, and we should say that too.

This is where the national element comes in: a more distinctively British style, coupled with rigorous management of the defence budget. It will widen the base of support for the continuing exertions we shall need to make to ensure our security into 1990 and beyond.

Like East-West relations, the health service cries out for proper management if we are able to afford it, as well as defence, in 15 years' time. It is difficult to complain about, or even calculate, a half per cent cut in staff when you do not know how many people you employ, which is the case in some health authority regions. The left emphasizes that it is a national service: so it is, and efficiency is in the interests of everyone.

Defence is different, but it is not different. Efficiency is not divisible: the Government's slogan that it can be achieved in the NHS without damaging patient care should be echoed in a determination to ensure that we spend as much on the military as we need, and no more, and that the money is well spent - at the sharp end.

The argument could be extended to education, or to local government, where painful readjustments are also taking place. But for obvious reasons, the health service is the most poignant parallel. The last thing we need, as we move up to the golden jubilee of the NHS and Nato in 15 years, are enforced, hasty cuts in both areas because we have failed to take the right decisions now. We need reassurance that defence as well as health is under firm national management. Michael Heseltine - a proven "organization man" - is just right for the job. And Lord Whitelaw, whose task it is to see across the whole span of policy, is well placed to orchestrate the reassurance.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.



Lord Whitelaw, holding the ring between the demands of Health (Norman Fowler) and Defence (Michael Heseltine). There need be no conflict if expenditure on both is rigorously controlled

## Richard North

# How to avoid being the guilty party

Little time is left to arm yourself with the Neurotic Party-Goers' Guide. Remember that your enemies are (1) your hosts, (2) drink, (3) yourself. There is a fourth, so devastating that, should you feel it coming on, get into your coat, gather up your loved ones and hit the street: (4) boredom. A bored guest is a dangerous guest. If your loved ones won't leave with you, go without them.

There is nothing you can do about your hosts: they are at war with you. Their purpose is liveliness and they will aim at a gamut which runs from an Ullapool trawlerman's brawl to Armageddon. They will have selected as formidable a front line as they can find. They will have engineered it that several of the guests dislike one another a great deal. They cannot lose: if their guest list lacks ferocity, it will invite boredom (see above) and will still have brought out the worst in you.

About drink, I think, there is little you can do. I advise against sudden shifts in policy: if you give it up too quickly, your nerves will concentrate your host's ability to deploy your own worst enemy - the enemy within. Remember, however, that most hosts go for the quick kill, while your nerves are at their worst. Early on in the proceedings, you will be most pined with drink, go steady at this point and you will stand a good chance of surviving the long haul. (Of all the advice, this part is the one I find most difficult to follow).

But the big problem will always be yourself. Parties are designed to be ever-exciting: they exist to make roomfuls of people go towards the edge of the known world and to peer over it, giddy with the hysteria passed from person to person, and adding their own barely controlled dementia to the brew. Dull people at dull parties know they have failed: the hosts' best hope is that they will be too dull to gossip about it. But the man who falls down the stairs in a

drunken swoon, having tried to maul his best friend's wife, is not, by comparison, a failure. He is merely an over-achiever.

At parties there is that extraordinary moment - sometimes it lasts for hours and begins as the door is opened to one's timorous knock - when the jaw and the brain, both working flat out, seem to have no connection.

On and on flows the mad, endless stream - whole autobiographies, wild assertions, prognostications on every subject. This isn't too bad. The worst is to come: it is when you find yourself emboldened to denigrate So-and-So (a famous, powerful person, who might be very useful to you one day) in those terms of scornful denunciation you think Dorothy Parker would have used when she bumped into H. L. Mencken while Scott Fitzgerald stood by taking notes so that Neil Simon would have something for his next play. On and on the jaw chomps, through entire dictionaries of hate, ribaldry, and sneer.

Then the nice woman you're speaking to tells you how she has always been very fond of So-and-So, how he helped her a lot when her husband died.

(She may also say that So-and-So's wife has been very ill for years, and that he always speaks well of you). You are in freefall. The parachute won't open, the ground is rushing up toward you.

There is nothing you can do about it. You can only hope that when you come round in the morning you may begin a long life's repentance, get into yoga and take up reindeer farming in Nova Scotia.

Don't ask me how to avoid these pitfalls. To seek advice from me on these points is to ask the Pope how to get to a Brook advisory centre. One absolute rule I shall essay, and I don't know why it is so hideously true: "Never apologize, never explain." People will probably stop inviting you altogether if you start that nonsense.







## COURT AND SOCIAL

### SOCIAL NEWS

The Duchess of Kent will present the British Forces Broadcasting Service sporting personality of the year award at the National Army Museum on February 2.

The Duke of Kent, as patron, will visit the National Army Museum, on February 14.

The Duke of Kent, as chancellor, will visit Surrey University on February 15.

The Duke of Kent will attend the annual meeting of the Fellowship of Engineering at St James's Palace on March 15.

### Birthdays today

The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, 70; Sir Richard Beaumont, 71; Mr Bernard Cribbins, 55; General Sir Robert Ford, 60; Mr H. Andrew Gower, 71; Professor L.C.B. Gower, 70; Mr S.M. Hornby, 49; Mr Gilbert Hunt, 69; Mr G.H. Newsom, 74; Dr Magnus Pyke, 75; Mr Harvey Smith, 45; Sir Edward Suren Williams, 62; Mr Jon Voight, 45.

### Latest wills

Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold Edward Rebeck, of Ipswich, Midhurst, West Sussex, ADC to King George VI and to the Queen, left estate valued at £319,454 net.

Archibald, Mr James Montgomery, of Westminster, chairman of the National Music Council 1974-80.

Berrill, Mr Lionel Peckover, of Telford, Denbigh, Chwyd, left estate valued at £116,979 net.

Cooper, Mrs Frances Mary Regina, of Bath, Avon, left estate valued at £202,963.

Hawley, Mrs Kathleen Rosemary, of Hadley Wood, Hert., left estate valued at £213,525.

MacLeod, Mr Ivor Macleod, of Sheffield, South Yorkshire, left estate valued at £207,986.

MacLeod, Mr Ivor Macleod, of Sheffield, South Yorkshire, left estate valued at £207,986.

Paynter, Mrs Margaret Evangelina, of Earl's Court, London, left estate valued at £203,588.

Rose, Mr Stanley, of Westminster, left estate valued at £214,503.

Stadford, Mr Cecil Horne, of West Quantoxhead, Somerset, left estate valued at £416,269.

Venables, Hon Mrs Joyce Sybil Vivian, of Clifton, Hampden, Oxfordshire, left estate valued at £309,393.

### Family triumph at bridge contest

The Harpers and Queen ladies' bridge championship, played at the Park Lane Hotel, London, on Tuesday, was won for the first time by a mother and daughter combination, Mrs J. Freddy and Miss K. Freddy, of Somerset, who finished 27 points ahead of internationalists.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.

Mrs J. Freddy, 47, and Miss K. Freddy, 27, were both born in Somerset. This was a fine performance in a field which included several former world and European champions.



## Humorous glimpses of an England past

The work of some of Britain's best loved illustrators of the past 180 years will be on show at an exhibition at the Chris Beetles gallery, Randolph Avenue, west London in February.

More than 80 illustrators, from Gerald Scarle to Arthur Rackham, and 300 works are featured. They include H.M. Bateman (1887-1970) whose illustrations of the social gaffe, such as the man

in his club who refuses a drink because he isn't thirsty, have become a style in themselves.

Punch artists, from Charles Keene and Frank Reynolds to today's Honeysett and Bill Tidy, political commentators, magazine illustrators, and fairland artists will also be on show. There will be several works by E.H. Shepherd - (1879-

1976), who illustrated *Winnie the Pooh* and *The Wind in the Willows*.

Our illustrations show: (from left) Hugh Thomson's "The Lost Ball" (c 1900), Bateman's "Hope Springs Eternal" (1918), and "The Salesman" by Reynolds (c 1920).

The exhibition will run from February 11 to 26, 10am-5pm daily.

### Forthcoming marriages

Mr S.T. Thistlethwaite and Miss H.C.H. North. The engagement is announced between Seymour Thomas, son of Mr and Mrs Seymour Thistlethwaite, of Sheel, Mill House, Petersfield, Hampshire, and Harriet Cordelia Henrietta, younger daughter of Sir Jonathan North, Bt, and Lady North, of Frogmore, West-on-under-Penryn, Herefordshire.

Mr L.D. Bullock and Miss A.R. Sale. The engagement is announced between Ian David, elder son of Mr and Mrs N.H. Bullock, of Berry, South Glamorgan, and Annie Barclay, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P.L. Sale, of Glenbuchat, Aberdeenshire.

M.J.M. Deland and Miss N.A. O'Beirne. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs M.J.M. Deland, of Berry, South Glamorgan, and the late Miss Deland, daughter of Mr C.B. O'Beirne, QC, and Mrs O'Beirne, of Esher, Surrey, and the late Mrs M.J.M. Deland, daughter of Mr C.B. O'Beirne, QC, and Mrs O'Beirne, of Esher, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Hawkins and Miss J. Oakley. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Hawkins, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Sue, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.A. Oakley, of Reigate, Surrey.

## 'Throwaway mentality' blamed for the decay of churches

By John Young

Iconoclasm and indifference among all the Christian denominations in Britain are blamed in a new report by Save Britain's Heritage for the neglect and decay of hundreds of historic and beautiful churches. The report castigates "attitudes which, in their unhealthy blend of the throwaway mentality of contemporary society and of supposedly Early Christian primitivism, attempt to provide a rationale for the destruction of church buildings."

The observation that the churches consist of "people, not buildings" has become the war cry of the iconoclasts in every denomination, it says. Propagandists who argue for

a church devoted to people's homes, of using multipurpose community buildings, ignore the fact that people respond to the traditional language of architecture, preferring, for example, to live in conventional houses with pitched roofs rather than in large concrete blocks.

"The Church of England has pursued a policy of closing and demolishing the inner city churches of the larger cities, buildings which spoke out for the traditional language of architecture, preferring, for example, to live in conventional houses with pitched roofs rather than in large concrete blocks."

Many churches were closed because of a conviction on the part of a diocese that radical reconstruction was needed. That approach, akin to that of Dr Beeching to the railway system in the 1960s, was bureaucratic and defeatist.

Deserted Sepulchres (Save Britain's Heritage, 68 Battersea Way, London SW11, £3.50).

## Travel awards attract thousands of inquiries

More than 1,000 people have applied to be "British cultural diplomats" overseas under a British Council award scheme. As part of its fiftieth anniversary next year the council decided to sponsor travel awards in collaboration with British Airways and British Caledonian.

Applicants aged at least 25 were asked to suggest a practical project to help to improve Britain's image overseas. Each award will be worth up to £1,000 and successful candidates can stay overseas for up to three months. Return air fares will be provided by one of the airlines.

When applications closed at the beginning of the Christmas holiday period more than 5,000

inquiries and 1,100 firm applications had been received for the 15 award places. A British Council panel is assessing applications and results will be announced in the spring.

A least one applicant has suggested China as the country for his project. Applicants include teachers, academics, lawyers, doctors, artists, writers, and photographers, as well as some unemployed and retired people.

Suggested projects include wild-life conservation, education of the handicapped, distance learning, such as courses run by the Open University, ethnic music, town planning, low-cost housing, energy conservation and textile design.

## £12,500 literary prize to be awarded in July

The United Kingdom's largest single literary prize, of £12,500, will be presented for the first time in July, the Society of Authors said yesterday.

The Betty Trask awards 1984 will be given to authors aged under 35 for their first romantic or traditional novel. As well as the £12,500 first prize, there will be up to five £1,000 travel awards.

At the moment the Booker McConnell prize heads the literary awards list with a £10,000 first prize.

Miss Trask, who died last January, aged 88, left £400,000 to the society.

She said in her will that the money should be used to fund an annual prize "on the strength

of a romantic novel or other novel of a traditional rather than experimental nature".

The authors must be Commonwealth citizens and must use the money for overseas travel with a view to increasing their knowledge for their future literary benefit. Closing date for entries in February 29.

Miss Trask, who lived at Frome, Somerset, was the author of more than 50 romances. During the 1930s and 1940s she was published at the rate of one book every year by William Collins and

achieved consistently respectable sales with titles such as *Love has Wings*, *Love has No Limits*, and *I Tell My Heart*.

## Science report

By Tony Samuels

## Foil packs that could save five million children

Diarrhoea infections kill five million children a year, reducing such microbial threats as plague, smallpox or polio, yet it is less than the common cold by comparison.

The cause of death is most often dehydration, a condition that many health workers in developing countries have found to be amenable to a treatment that is simple, safe, cheap, and easily administered at home.

The United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) is convinced that infant mortality from diarrhoea can be at least halved by the universal administration of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). One dramatic test in Jordan found ORT to be successful in 1,720 out of 1,732 cases; in Costa Rica, child deaths from dehydration have dropped by more than 80 per cent in hospitals since the therapy was introduced.

Diarrhoea infections not only drain the body of water and salts, but also inhibit their re-absorption through the intestinal wall. The absorption of sugars is not affected, however, and the sugars carry the salts and water with them, thereby increasing the absorption rate up to twenty-fivefold.

"In the past", Unicef says, "fluid replacement was considered a clinical problem challenging the finest arts of the pediatric specialist and his sophisticated laboratory", and involving complex and dangerous intravenous techniques. Oral rehydration salts, following a formula worked out by Unicef and the World Health Organization, is made up of 20 grams of glucose and 3.5 grams of salt to a litre of water, and costs only a few pence. A double measure of household sugar can substitute for the glucose if necessary.

The standard Unicef packets, prewrapped in foil, include 2.5 grams of sodium bicarbonate and 1.5 of potassium chloride, which are not

essential but improve the efficacy of the treatment. Potassium, in any case, is found in many tropical fruits such as bananas, papaya, and green coconuts.

Any extensive use of ORT should ideally accompany contraception and education programmes, Unicef adds, but "a drop in infant mortality is the best contraceptive of all".

Source: *The State of the World's Children 1984*, by James P. Grant, executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund, and others (Oxford University Press, in a variety of editions priced from £3.50 to £9.95).

## OBITUARY

### DR DONALD CASKIE

#### Help for British wartime escapees

Dr Donald Caskie, OBE, Minister of the Scots Kirk in Paris for many years, who has died, helped many British servicemen in France in the Second World War to escape capture by the Germans.

A few hours before the Germans entered Paris in 1940 he made what turned out to be a hazardous attempt to get away, walking and cycling and sheltering where he could, until he reached the Biscay coast. Here there was considerable confusion and he thereupon decided to stay and help those for whom escape was going to be out of the question. He ultimately found his way to Marseilles and was instrumental in arranging the escape of British soldiers and seamen over the Pyrenees into Spain.

When his activities were discovered by the authorities he was sent to Grenoble to take up enforced residence. Subsequently he fell foul of the Italians who imprisoned him in San Remo; they handed him over to the Germans and at this period of his life he was in daily danger of execution.

Eventually, through the efforts of a German pastor he was reprieved and his internment came to an end with the arrival of the Allied forces at St Denis which was his final place of incarceration.

For his service he was made OBE. In 1945 the University of Edinburgh made him an honorary DD.

The son of Neil Caskie, he was educated at Bowmore Higher Grade School, Islay, and at Dunoon Grammar School

where he was a gold medalist. He graduated at Edinburgh University in 1924 and took his Divinity Course at New College. He became Assistant Minister at the High Church, The Mound, Edinburgh.

He then went to Egypt where he spent a year doing Archaeological and Research work for the University of Michigan. His next post was in Canada at Dauphin, Manitoba. Returning to Scotland, he became assistant Minister at St. Isaac's Church, Irvine. He was invited to be Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Gretna in 1931 and in 1935 he was called to the Scots Kirk, Paris.

A few days after the liberation of Paris, the Scots Kirk was opened again and Caskie's home became once more the meeting place of Scots in a foreign land. His large, comfortable flat had always been "open house" not only to Scots but also to Dutch and Hungarian Protestants who had no Church of their own in Paris.

But after five years of disuse during the war, dry rot had made the Scots Kirk building dangerous and it had to be taken down. The indomitable Minister held his services in a small private cinema near by and set about finding £30,000 for a new building. But the Scots still had their Minister.

The fact that he spoke Gaelic meant much to an exile from the Highlands. Caskie himself was never an exile in Paris; it was perhaps because he made it his home that lonely Scots found a home with him.

### FRIEDRIKE von WEDELSTADT

Friedrike von Wedelstadt, who died in Berlin on December 24 at the age of 89, played a crucial role in restoring and strengthening ties between British and German musicians in the years after the war.

Within a few months of joining the staff of the British Centre (later Council) in Berlin in 1949, she had established a music club in its premises on the Lehmann Platz, which she continued to run until her retirement in 1969 at the age of 75.

The centre's ability to provide light and heat in the years of shortage after the war and the Soviet blockade, gave the club a flying start, but it was Friedrike von Wedelstadt's gentle tenacity that made it a factor in the city's musical life.

The roll-call of British artists who appeared during its early years ranged from the Amadeus Quartet to Leon Goossens, from Clifford Curzon to Benjamin Britten and Peter Pears. Young German artists were also fostered. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau was one of his earliest recruits in the Lehmann Platz and Hermann Prey won a competition sponsored by the Centre.

Over the years a host of visiting artists found their way to Frau von Wedelstadt's large, old-fashioned flat in the Kantstrasse. As a result her sole visit to England in 1966 became a triumphal progress, so many were the eminent musicians eager to entertain her.

Herself an accomplished pianist, who as a fifteen year old schoolgirl had played before the German Empress, Friedrike von Wedelstadt came of a Prussian aristocratic family.

In the course of her long life she witnessed vast political and economic upheavals and endured much personal sadness. Yet a blend of sweetness, resilience, humour and wisdom enabled her to triumph over adversity, so that, even in her last years, when frail, increasingly afflicted by deafness and prone to mislay the lid of the teapot, she continued to radiate an extraordinary radiance of spirit.

She also had courage. A passionate horsewoman, she was thrown when well into her eighties. Undeterred, she resumed riding a few days later. It was, she insisted, only her morning ride that kept her in trim.

She was appointed an hon MBE for her work.

Over the years a host of visiting artists found their way to Frau von Wedelstadt's large, old-fashioned flat in the Kantstrasse. As a result her sole visit to England in 1966 became a triumphal progress, so many were the eminent musicians eager to entertain her.

Herself an accomplished pianist, who as a fifteen year old schoolgirl had played before the German Empress, Friedrike von Wedelstadt came of a Prussian aristocratic family.

In the course of her long life she witnessed vast political and economic upheavals and endured much personal sadness. Yet a blend of sweetness, resilience, humour and wisdom enabled her to triumph over adversity, so that, even in her last years, when frail, increasingly afflicted by deafness and prone to mislay the lid of the teapot, she continued to radiate an extraordinary radiance of spirit.

She also had courage. A passionate horsewoman, she was thrown when well into her eighties. Undeterred, she resumed riding a few days later. It was, she insisted, only her morning ride that kept her in trim.

She was appointed an hon MBE for her work.

Over the years a host of visiting artists found their way to Frau von Wedelstadt's large, old-fashioned flat in the Kantstrasse. As a result her sole visit to England in 1966 became a triumphal progress, so many were the eminent musicians eager to entertain her.

Herself an accomplished pianist, who as a fifteen year old schoolgirl had played before the German Empress, Friedrike von Wedelstadt came of a Prussian aristocratic family.

In the course of her long life she witnessed vast political and economic upheavals and endured much personal sadness. Yet a blend of sweetness, resilience, humour and wisdom enabled her to triumph over adversity, so that, even in her last years, when frail, increasingly afflicted by deafness and prone to mislay the lid of the teapot, she continued to radiate an extraordinary radiance of spirit.

She also had courage. A passionate horsewoman, she was thrown when well into her eighties. Undeterred, she resumed riding a few days later. It was, she insisted, only her morning ride that kept her in trim.

She was appointed an hon MBE for her work.

Over the years a host of visiting artists found their way to Frau von Wedelstadt's large, old-fashioned flat in the Kantstrasse. As a result her sole visit to England in 1966 became a triumphal progress, so many were the eminent musicians eager to entertain her.

Herself an accomplished pianist, who as a fifteen year old schoolgirl had played before the German Empress, Friedrike von Wedelstadt came of a Prussian aristocratic family.

In the course of her long life she witnessed vast political and economic upheavals and endured much personal sadness. Yet a blend of sweetness, resilience, humour and wisdom enabled her to triumph over adversity, so that, even in her last years, when frail, increasingly afflicted by deafness and prone to mislay the lid of the teapot, she continued to radiate an extraordinary radiance of spirit.

She also had courage. A passionate horsewoman, she was thrown when well into her eighties. Undeterred, she resumed riding a few days later. It was, she insisted, only her morning ride that kept her in trim.

She was appointed an hon MBE for her work.

Over the years a host of visiting artists found their way to Frau von Wedelstadt's large, old-fashioned flat in the Kantstrasse. As a result her sole visit to England in 1966 became a triumphal progress, so many were the eminent musicians eager to entertain her.

Herself an accomplished pianist, who as a fifteen year old schoolgirl had played before the German Empress, Friedrike von Wedelstadt came of a Prussian aristocratic family.

In the course of her long life she witnessed vast political and economic upheavals and endured much personal sadness. Yet a blend of sweetness, resilience, humour and wisdom enabled her to triumph over adversity, so that, even in her last years, when frail, increasingly afflicted by deafness and prone to mislay the lid of the teapot, she continued to radiate an extraordinary radiance of spirit.

She also had courage. A passionate horsewoman, she was thrown when well into her eighties. Undeterred, she resumed riding a few days later. It was, she insisted, only her morning ride that kept her in trim.

She was appointed an hon MBE for her work.

Over the years a host of visiting artists found their way to Frau von Wedelstadt's large, old-fashioned flat in the Kantstrasse. As a result her sole visit to England in 1966 became a triumphal progress, so many were the eminent musicians eager to entertain her.

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE

Brave investment

Third...

6,000 jobs boost for industry

The number of jobs in the manufacturing industry has risen by 6,000 in the



















David Miller looks back on year of surprises over land and sea

When beauty triumphed over the beast



Kapil Dev with the cup of surprises after beating West Indies at Lord's, and (below) Alan Bond with the cup overhauled after Australia's victory in the America's Cup.



My father would strongly have urged Mrs Worthington not to put her son on the sporting stage: advice which, coming from a man who was a bit of a success, though it was only by coincidence that I chanced to ignore it and landed, fortuitously and gratefully, upon my pen nib.

The past year has, as usual, offered continually engaging experiences for being paid to do that which for the rest of you mostly requires a holiday, the wife's permission or even, in these times, a bank loan: indeed all three, if you have imminent designs upon Los Angeles for the Olympic Games.

It was often a good year in 1983, even if the South African controversy was its Machiavellian path across political and social tenets: even if Denis Howell trundled up to the wicket in almost the last over to the attempted to bowl the biggest hitters in sport - Mark McCormack's International Management Group and the autocratic IOC and FIFA, among others - with successive googlies. Howell's inquiry into sponsorship suggests that international sport is about as financially and morally open to question as many multi-national corporations.

It confirmed what I ventured to suggest last January, that when professionalism overtook ideology in most main sports during the past 30 years, the baby tended to go out with the bath water. Traditional virtues, the fundamental ethos of sport, disappeared. Some of the truest sportsmen I met in the year were far from the madding crowd at the mountain activities centre at Plas y Brenin.

Yet, leaving aside whether sports persons are being activated by adventure or money, curiosity or drugs, there were many special events falling into those two categories which rivet public attention: the near certainty born of unsurpassed excellence, or an extravagance of uncertainty.

The former included the beauty of Torville and Dean, who have almost entered the language like Tate & Lyle; the menace of Marvin Hagler; the electric sprinting and jumping of Lewis and the marathons of Waitz and de Castella in Helsinki; the Boat Race by Oxford's OAPs; the masculine triumphs of Ms Mavritlova in tennis and Ms Kratochvilova on the

track; the four times world judo champion Yamashita; the best football of Juventus and Platini.

Among the latter were the double middle distance triumph over Eastern Europeans by injury-prone Mary Decker (for whom I voted unavailingly in *L'Equipe's* sporting champion of the year), plus Cram's defeat of Oveit and Scott and Thompson's defeat of Higgins; India's improbable World Cup victory over West Indies and New Zealand's first Test match win in England; Lendl's Wimbledon and Flushing Meadows encounters with McEnroe and Connors; Higgins's victory over Davis from seven frames down; Waitz's game attempt to upstage England in the European championships; and, unforgettably, the odyssey of Ben Lexcen's *Australia II* in the gamesmanship-infested waters of Rhode Island.

Team trophy

And neither category includes the almost anonymously achieved, near superlative recapture of the land speed record by Richard Noble, travelling as fast as a slowish bullet across an improbable sea of dried mud in Nevada. Even though dependent on 220 sponsors and contributors, Noble was, in a sense, the outstanding amateur of the year, motivated throughout countless arduous by history and non-financial aspiration.

Such is the ice dance perfection of Torville and Dean that they almost qualify as an individual. Their performance to the music from Baroque in retaining their world title with a row of "ice" skaters, even with non-competitive diversions which might have added valuable Dairy Council sponsorship to the support of Nottinghamshire Council. Their interpretation of Ravel's *Bolero* is yet another masterpiece which defies the physical limitations of their medium.

If Hagler's predictable distraction of Tony Sibson was as ferocious as the snowstorm which swept across New England, his defence against Roberto Duran was rather less impressive. We await with concern a possible rematch in Sugar Ray Leonard's comeback which would threaten not only Leonard's infallibility but his surgically-repaired eye.

Frank Bruno, having nearly walked into oblivion early in his last fight, may yet get in line for a rare British tilt at the heavyweight title in a thin field headed by the tiring Holmes, but Bruno's credentials are surely less than Lloyd's.

Mooner prize of the year is shared between Navratilova, a millionaires, and Messrs Mariner and Wark of Ipswich, alienating the paying public with their laughable protests of underpayment. Perhaps they should be locked up to contemplate their verbal vandalism, along with our hotheads in Luxembourg, who heartily received the treatment they deserved some 15 years too late for Britain's reputation. Sadly, the second, tepid Chester Report said too little, but since predictably no one in football took much notice anyway, the decline of club finances continues.

Brighton should have won with almost the last kick of the Cup Final, but Manchester United ran away with the replay 25 years after the Munich crash, just at the time FIFA were pretending to hear the 1986 World Cup host applications of the United States and Canada, having already decided the finals should return to the high altitude of Mexico.

Henry Kissinger, let Jolo Havelange's deal and charged the US Federation £20,000 expenses.

Lost appeal

England played 20 matches at Under 16, Youth Under 21 and senior levels, losing only once, critically, at home to Denmark. Which left Britain's hopes for the European championship on the lonely Welsh shoulders of the opportunistic Rush, who could not quite deliver.

The Lions' tour of New Zealand was a disaster; Peter Wheeler's strange exclusion was ill-considered when he led England to victory over an admittedly less than spectacular All Blacks team

in the autumn. The Aladdin's lamp of professional rugby union hovered in the wings, while amateur officials pretended that it would make no difference if they lost 200 top players.

The New Zealanders lobbied for a World Cup, which would do for alleged amateurism what Stenmark has done for skiing and J P R Williams expensively lost the High Court appeal on amateurism to the *Daily Telegraph*, which further ridicules the attitude over the illegality of biographies.

The championships were a mixture of exhilaration and caution, many runners manoeuvring for medals which would subsequently bring the big commercial and appearance money. Nobody could question Cram's 1500 metres victory, yet the first lap was at the pace of the women's race. Unfortunately, I missed my fortune by forecasting the first four in order - Cram, Scott, Aonita, Oveit - without placing a bet at 400-1. Lewis shows he is all set in Los Angeles to live alongside the legend of women's mile Thompson. Moore, Waitz, de Castella and Coghlan gave marvellously-controlled performances from which a sick Coe's name was sadly missing.

Headlong

If there was no evidence of drugs in Helsinki, the Americans, Cubans and others ran headlong into trouble in the Pan-American games, and the lecture by international shot putter Mike Winch at the recent Central Council for Physical Recreation conference should make the authorities, not short of money, doubly intent on random testing.

Yorkshire Cricket Club sacked Boycott, but he would not go away. Nobody else wanted him, other than a suburban and large section of his club who are determined on reinstatement: it should be the most intriguing run-out decision of Boycott's exceptional career.

You cannot help feeling that the England selectors are wrong about trying to persuade Botham not to play a mediocre game as full back for Scotland, thereby increasing his sense of being indispensable and their appearance of vulnerability. Tell him to choose one or the other. Nobody

should have to be persuaded to play for England.

It is a pity that the incident between a railway clerk and Croft the West Indian cricketer, should have been avidly over-simplified as the definitive condemnation of South Africa.

Of course, political movement in the opposite direction is equally active. The United Nations anti-apartheid lobby intends to make things increasingly difficult for motor racing, golf, horse racing, tennis, snooker, cricket, but that was far from the mind when Lendl, who has been offered substantial white South African money, missed the high backhand volley which would have given him 4-2 in the first set break against McEnroe in the Wimbledon semi-final. Had Lendl not pulled that shot into the tape, might he have won?

He certainly should have at Flushing Meadows, but leaving aside Connors's controversial five-minute departure to the dressing room, I think Lendl revealed in the intense heat a reluctance to scramble which has always been at the heart of Connors's remarkable, if occasionally ugly, capacity for winning.

Jo Durie steadily improved: let us hope she has more to come. Even if Chris Lewis and Ndula Odior of Nigeria (defeating Vilas) do not we shall remember from Wimbledon.

Winning is not everything. Higgins is the most engaging snooker player because he is as likely to lose spectacularly as to win, and I wonder whether Faldo, winner of five European titles, would have increased his prestige had he generously conceded a half when he eventually discovered his ball had been thrown back from the crowd in the World Match Play?

The greatest drama of winning and losing was the America's Cup and with some journalistic reluctance - we like to deny such facts - it has to be admitted that the New York Yacht Club's dirty tricks department intensified the excitement. We now know they secretly voted to pull out of the final series, but lost their nerve. The Americans lost more than a yacht race, they surrendered a slice of their sporting reputation.



Carl Lewis, a legend in his making, long-jumping to victory at Helsinki, while (below) Mary Decker, often plagued by injury, takes the lead in style at the same meeting.



Cut A Dash sparks a double for the queen of Fontwell

Dina Smith, the queen of Fontwell Park, returned there in radiant triumph yesterday, having temporarily abdicated to produce her most-prized winner yet - a baby girl, who weighed in at 6lb 4oz on November 15.

In the six years she has been training literally just down the road from the Sussex course, more than half Mrs Smith's winners have come at Fontwell - she rode the first herself - and she is second only to Josh Gifford in the trainers' table there. Yesterday she bought her career total to 50 when Cut a Dash took the Salmon Spray Hurdle and added icing to the cake when the Somers ran away with the Whitelaw Challenge Cup.

Cut a Dash looked a leading juvenile last season, but disappointed badly in the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham. Mrs Smith believes that this was because he had been badly buffeted in his previous race at Kempton Park, after which he returned with all his legs swollen.

The horse has been ready to race for some time this season, but his trainer has been waiting for the right ground. Her patience was well rewarded when Cut a Dash - of whom Willie Carson apparently once said "he can not gallop" - won the four-year-old was trained by Dick Hern - strode away from Nick Casselle's promising Irish import Berlin.

The Otley Hurdle at Sandown Park will tell Mrs Smith whether Cut a Dash is up to Champion Hurdle class, although at the moment she sees him more as a stayer. Incidentally, Mrs Smith may be on the move soon but, contrary to reports elsewhere, she will not be going to Ogbourne Maisey.

To hear John Francombe whistling and wisecracking in his usual chirpy way after the

Improving Four Plus lives up to his name

Four plus, successful in his four previous starts over hurdles, lived up to his name at Leopardstown yesterday when he extended his winning sequence to five with a clear-cut victory in the Black and White Whiskey Handicap Hurdle. It was the first time Four Plus had taken on handicappers but he did everything right and before turning into the straight had moved up into a challenging position behind Gav's Delight and Galloway Royal.

Michael Byrne was still sitting against the horse as they came to the final flight but once he touched down he switched into top gear and came clear to beat Well Born by eight lengths. Galloway Royal was another four lengths away third. This race was an important trial for

Stratford-upon-Avon

Going: Good to soft

1.00 AULD LANG SYNE HURDLE (Div 1: novices: 2590: 2m) (10 runners)

1. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

2. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

3. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

4. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

5. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

6. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

7. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

8. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

9. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

10. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

11-10 Highland Clipper, 7-2 Gypsy Lane, 4 Ducky Knight, 7 Broodley Belle, 10 Falcon's Hair, 12 others.

1.30 BRAN TUB HURDLE (Selling handicap: conditional jockeys: 2590: 2m) (11)

1. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

2. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

3. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

4. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

5. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

6. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

7. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

8. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

9. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

10. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

11-10 Highland Clipper, 7-2 Gypsy Lane, 4 Ducky Knight, 7 Broodley Belle, 10 Falcon's Hair, 12 others.

2.30 VIVIAN STREET CHASE (Handicap: amateur riders: £1,525: 2m) (12)

1. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

2. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

3. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

4. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

5. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

6. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

7. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

8. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

9. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

10. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

11-10 Highland Clipper, 7-2 Gypsy Lane, 4 Ducky Knight, 7 Broodley Belle, 10 Falcon's Hair, 12 others.

3.0 DASH STRAGGERS CHASE (Novices' handicap: £1,535: 2m) (9)

1. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

2. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

3. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

4. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

5. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

6. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

7. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

8. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

9. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

11-10 Highland Clipper, 7-2 Gypsy Lane, 4 Ducky Knight, 7 Broodley Belle, 10 Falcon's Hair, 12 others.

3.30 AULD LANG SYNE HURDLE (Div 1: novices: 2590: 2m) (13)

1. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

2. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

3. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

4. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

5. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

6. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

7. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

8. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

9. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

10. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

11-10 Highland Clipper, 7-2 Gypsy Lane, 4 Ducky Knight, 7 Broodley Belle, 10 Falcon's Hair, 12 others.

Stratford selections

By John Karter

1.0 Highland Clipper, 1.30 Riva de Good, 2.0 Barrier Reef, 2.30 Royal Mere, 3.0 Crowning Moment, 3.30 Norfolk Ream.

Plumpton selections

By John Karter

12.45 Army Council, 1.15 Greatest Hits, 1.45 Saunders, 2.15 Ikoyi Sunset, 2.45 Bash Street Kid, 3.15 Vindictive.

Fontwell results

Going: Good

1.0 YORTONVILLE CHASE (Selling handicap: £1,535: 2m) (10 runners)

1. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

2. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

3. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

4. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

5. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

6. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

7. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

8. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

9. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

10. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

Warwick

By John Karter

1.0 Highland Clipper, 1.30 Riva de Good, 2.0 Barrier Reef, 2.30 Royal Mere, 3.0 Crowning Moment, 3.30 Norfolk Ream.

Plumpton results

By John Karter

12.45 Army Council, 1.15 Greatest Hits, 1.45 Saunders, 2.15 Ikoyi Sunset, 2.45 Bash Street Kid, 3.15 Vindictive.

Fontwell results

Going: Good

1.0 YORTONVILLE CHASE (Selling handicap: £1,535: 2m) (10 runners)

1. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

2. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

3. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

4. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

5. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

6. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

7. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

8. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

9. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

10. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

Winners on course for Aintree

Rupertino and Magic Tipp looked their places in the 1984 Grand National line-up by winning yesterday's handicap chases at Warwick and Newcastle respectively.

Stratford stables and jumping ability enabled Rupertino to beat Half Free in the Edward Courage Cup at Warwick. The 16-1 chance jumped to the front seven furlongs from home but Half Free was still going at the post and drove level with Rupertino at the second last. However, Half Free made a mistake and Rupertino, putting in a splendid jump, forged ahead to come home three lengths clear of Fred Winter's charge.

Rupertino will be a first runner in the National for Lord Kenyon, his brother, and will be partnered by veteran jockey Robert Stammers. Rupertino is not a first but he is a strong jumper," Lord Kenyon said.

Magic Tipp earned a 100-1 quote for the National after landing to a half-length victory from Kumbi in the Game Bird Handicap Chase, at Newcastle. Roman-Paul was in front three out but by the last fence the race had developed into a match between Kumbi and Magic Tipp. Kumbi took a fractional lead on the last but David Dutton soon got to work on Magic Tipp and the pair registered the advantage halfway up the run-in.

John Blundell, the Grimsby trainer, said: "I will run Magic Tipp in the National trial at Market Rasen and, assuming he wins there, he will be my first National runner."

The Newcastle stewards questioned Tim Easterby, the jockey, and Steve Pearson, representing Peter Pearson, representing the running of Jockeys in the first division of the Partridge Novices' Hurdle, suggesting that "Jockeys never appeared to be put in the race with the horses."

Tim Easterby said: "The colts have run out several times over hurdles at home and during the race jumped unaidedly. As a result Jockeys were well behind when entering the race and, when the stewards called a time-out, the jockeys were in a poor position. I was a little surprised. The stewards accepted this explanation."

Victory went to Albert, ridden by Graham Bradley, who won by six lengths from Keyron. Deays Smith, who was a long shot, was saddling his twentieth winner this season from just 18 horses and said: "I do not think Albert is a Champion horse. He has a lot to learn yet."

Kevin Whyte, who was taken to Lincoln County Hospital with an injured back after a fall at Market Rasen on Boxing Day, was described yesterday as "fairly comfortable".

Plumpton

Going: good.

12.45 HEATHFIELD HURDLE (Div 1: novices: 2590: 2m) (15 runners)

1. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

2. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

3. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

4. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

5. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

6. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

7. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

8. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

9. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

10. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

11. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

12. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

13. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

14. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

15. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

16. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

17. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

18. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

19. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

20. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

21. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

22. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

23. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

24. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

25. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

26. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

27. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

28. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

29. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

30. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

31. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

32. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

33. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford

34. 008-12 GIPSEY LANE (5) (Mrs S. Widdow) P. Widdow 5-11-0 P. Stratford







## CHOICE

**11.00** The Complete Webern: For Pieces, Op 7, for violin and piano: Slow Movement for quartet, 1905, with Nona Li Joan Atherton (violins), Don McVay (cello) and Christoph von Karman (cello). With 1.

**Radio 2**

News on the hour (except 8.00 and 9.00pm). Major bulletins 7.00, 8.00, 1.00, 5.00pm and 12.00 midnight. Headlines 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30.

(MF/MW). 5.00am Ray Moore. † 7.00am Terry Wogan. † 10.00am Jimmy Young. 12.00pm Music While you Work. † 1.00pm the Zack Laurence Trio. † 12.30pm J. Craven. 2.02 Sports Desk. † 2.30pm Stewart. 2.02 Sports Desk. † 4.00pm David Hamilton. † 4.02-5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn. 6.45 Sports classified results (MF only). † 7.30pm Marching and Waltzing. † 8.30pm Club with Wally Morgan. † 9.30pm

Sound Extra with Nick Jackson. include John Cleese, Peter Cushing, Dustin Hoffman, Vincent Price and Anthony Perkins. 9.57 Sports De 10.00 The Huddlines Brief of the 10.30 Brian Matthew presents R Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Grand Hotel. † 2.00-5.00 Dickinson presents You and the N and the Music. †

**Radio 1**

News on the half-hour from 6.30 until 9.30pm and then 12.00 midday (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.00 Mike Read. Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith.

**WORLD SERVICE**

8.00 Newdesk, 7.00 World News  
Twenty-Four Hours, 7.30 Country  
Network UK, 8.00 World News  
Reflections, 8.15 The Painter of Signs  
John Peel, 8.00 World News, 9.09 R  
the British Press, 9.15 The World T  
Financial News, 9.40 Look Ahead, 9  
Hundred Years of Piano Playing  
Monitor, 10.30 Two Cheers for 150  
World News, 11.09 News About Brit  
New Ideas, 12.00 Radio Newswel, 12

Twenty, 12.45 Sports Roundup, 1.0  
News, 1.08 Twenty-Four Hours, 1.30  
UK, 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours, 2.30  
Orwell and 1984, 3.00 Radio News  
Performing Fine, 4.00 World News  
Commentary, 4.15 Interview with the  
Lecturers, 4.45 The World Today, 5.5  
News, 5.09 Welcome Yulet, 6.00 World  
6.08 Twenty-Four Hours, 8.15  
Newsletter, 8.20 in the Morning, 8.  
Stock Market, 10.00 World News, 10.  
World Today, 10.25 The Week in W

World Today, 10.45 The Week in World  
Financial News, 10.40 Reflections  
Sports Roundup, 11.00 World News  
Commentary, 11.15 Merchant Na-  
gramas, 11.30 Welcome Yule, 12.30  
News, 12.00 News About Britain, 12.15  
Newsweek, 12.30 Radio Theatre, 1.15  
and Company, 1.45 Uster Newsletter  
the Mearns, 2.00 World News, 2.05  
of the British Press, 2.15 At Home With  
Sir Adrian Boult: A Life of Music, 3.00  
News, 3.00 News About Britain, 3.15 The

**ULSTER** As London except:  
9.25am-9.30 Day Afternoon  
1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15-5.45  
Whose Baby? 6.00 Good Evening

**GRANADA** As London exacts  
12.30pm-1.00 Pm  
and the Wolfe, 1.20-1.30 Granada  
Reports, 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hills  
8.00 Crossroads, 8.25 News, 5.30  
Every McGann Show, 11.45 Rap  
12.30am Closedown.

**TYNE TEES** As London except:  
1.20pm-1.30 N  
and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Carry  
Laughing. 8.00 News. 8.02 Cross  
6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.45 M  
Special. 12.30 Christian Christmas  
Closedown.

**ANGLIA** As London except:  
10.25am Happy Day  
10.55-11.00 Saturday School. 11.00-11.15

**WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.**  
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (†) Repeat.

**DUCHESSE THEATRE S.C.C. 83**  
The Beagle Has Landed  
A nomination for  
**MUSICAL OF THE YEAR**  
1985 SWEET Awards  
"Absolutely Marvellous" - B  
**SNOOPY**  
THE MUSICAL  
OVER 100 PERFORMANCES  
CC 01-930 92 32  
Keith Prowse notice 101-6366  
Grp Sales 01-930 6123  
F. 01-930 6123

Special New Year's Eve party  
6.00  
Bank Hol Monday, 2 Jan. 6 & 8  
"BEST MUSICAL" The Obsolete

---

**EXHIBITION**

---

**TREASURED POSSESSION**  
Loan Exhibition of Works of  
Solomon's in conjunction with  
Historic Houses Association  
December 2 1965 to 26th Jan  
1966 Mon. 14.5 Sat. 10.0

**5.30 pm, Sunday, & holidays  
pm - 6.30 pm. Closed 24 2  
December, Sotheby's, 34-35  
Bond St. London W1A 2AA.  
493 9080.**

**YOUNG BLOOD.** Open today  
Adm £3 (£2 after 4.00 Tue-Fr  
Gallery, Barbican Centre, EC  
4141.

**"FRANCE ALBERT** n's in  
work - Royal College of Art  
10-6.30. Wednesday 10-8.

**ART GALLERY**

**BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM**  
Childhood, Cambridge Heath  
E.2. SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS  
Jan. 10-16, 10-6 Sums.  
Closed Fridays. Recorded In  
581 4894. Closed 1 Jan.

**BRITISH LIBRARY, Gt. Russell**  
W.C1. THE ENGLISH PROVERB  
WINTER 1790-1800. Until 1 Jan.  
THE MARSH OF THE WY  
antiquarian map. Until 31  
Weddays 10-5. Sums 2.30-6.50

farce at  
tree. Closed 1 January

**BRITISH MUSEUM. Drawing  
RAPHAEL from ENGLISH  
LECTIONS. Until 15 Jan. 8  
Mod. Sat. 10-5. Cors. 12-30. R.  
Mon. 01-580 1788. Closed 1 Jan.**

**CHRISTOPHER HULL GALL  
670 Fulsam Rd. SW6. 01 736  
Michael Asymas & Company  
Graphics.**

**MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS  
1970 inaugural Exhibition of  
20th Century Master**

**DOETTE GILBERT GALLERY, N.**  
St. W. 1. 0. 437 5175. The  
Gallery in London, specializ-  
ing in British Artists in power  
Mon-Fri 10-5-30. Sat 10-1

**ROYAL ACADEMY, Bury**  
House, Piccadilly, Open 10-6  
**THE GENIUS OF VENICE**  
1600 until 11 March. Adm.  
Surs. until 1 45 and concess.

**TATE GALLERY, Millbank.**  
JOHN PIPER paintings, stained  
ceramics, fabrics, theatre d-  
Ums 22 Jan. Adm £1.50. Sou-  
and drawings by REG BULT-  
1913-81 Ums 15 Jan. RMC4.  
**HAMILTON: Graphic Work.** Ums  
Feb. Adm free. Wkds 10-5.30. S.  
2-5.30 Recorded Info 01-821 7  
Closed 1 Jan.

Consolidation. **BRITISH 20TH**  
**TURY ART & DESIGN** new d  
**RICHARD DOYLE**, A Chr  
Exhibition. Until 26 Feb. D  
COX: Oil Paintings & Watercol  
Unit 8 Jan. **OLIVER WESSLE**  
15 Jan **MARJETA LUSKAC**  
Photographs. Until 26 Feb. ISL  
4 Feb  
**BOOKBINDINGS**  
Adm. free. Wkdays 10-5.50.  
2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays. Ne  
Info: 01-581 4834. Closed 1 Jan



## Policeman's widow speaks of dangers

Continued from page 1

forced down a basement and we had to stay there for two hours. But of the Harrods bombers, she said: "I do not think I could forgive them. I'd feel very little about them."

Mr Dodd, who was 6ft 5ins tall, had "totally and utterly" lived up to his nickname of "gentle giant", she said. "He was a dedicated policeman."

While her husband was one of the force's tallest policemen, Mrs Dodd was one of the smallest, but she was given the task of training him on beat duties in the King's Cross area of London.

"I am sure they did it for a joke, we looked so ridiculous. But we fell in love on the beat, and he proposed to me on the beat."

After they married, her husband went on to become, aged 23, one of the youngest sergeants, and was commended for bravery after tackling a gunman during a routine call to a domestic row.

Being a former police officer helped her to understand the real nature of the job her husband was doing. "I married him knowing he was doing a dangerous job - though it was getting more dangerous as the years went on."

"He discussed with me, when there was a possibility of a bombing campaign, exactly what he would do."

He said he did not care if he was made to look an idiot. If there was ever a suspect package he would clear the streets and make sure there were no civilians that could be injured.

The couple had drifted apart when Mr Dodd was preparing for his inspectors' examinations, and she was studying for a Bachelor of Humanities degree in business studies and history at Roehampton, Surrey.

"Steve and I had been separated for a year, but we were still very good friends", she said. "There wasn't a day when I hadn't spoken to him. We would have spent Christmas together. It was always there that there could be a reconciliation."

She explained to the children at the start that their father had been involved in the Harrods bomb blast and that he had been injured.

Mrs Dodd stayed with her husband at the hospital as doctors fought to save his life, and he died with his wife at his side.

## West End quiet as shoppers flock to suburbs



Sales security: Regent Street (left), police in Oxford Street (top) and a bag check at Debenhams. (Photographs: Suresh Karadia)

By Robin Young

The West End was quiet yesterday, compared with the packed shopping centres at Croydon, Romford and Brent Cross.

At Brent Cross, north London, the car parks were full before the shops opened. Alders of Bromley reported 898 people in the queue before opening time - more than almost any at the big West End stores.

There is no doubt that fear of IRA bombs in the West End has benefited suburban stores.

Mr Peter Harrison, an Alders director, said that the Bromley store's takings had been 41 per cent up on last year in the week before Christmas.

"Our stores in Sutton, Croydon, Camberley, Eltham and Chatham, and Arding and Hobbs in Clapham, are all reporting very brisk business and record sales. We expect overall that our first day of sale trade is going to be at least a quarter more than last year."

However, the Army and Navy group, which reported a good first day's trading for Barker's of Kensington on Tuesday, said that it was well satisfied with trade at all its stores. "There is no indication that the central London shops are doing less well than those in the suburbs and provinces", a spokesman said.

At Aquascutum and Dickens and Jones in Regent Street,

although staff thought that crowds were thinner than previous years, management said that goods were selling as fast as ever. The situation was similar at Simpson's in Piccadilly.

At Debenhams in Oxford Street, trade was reported "as normal as we could expect", and making up for a slow start on Tuesday when public transport difficulties were blamed for keeping many shoppers away.

"We expect trade to level with last year over the full week," a spokesman said.

At Liberty in Regent Street, it was said: "Do not judge a sale by the numbers of people. Well-to-do crowds can actually hamper trade."

Liberty announced yesterday that it would hold a special "half of sale price sale" on January 2. "To say 'thank you' to loyal customers who have supported us so well."

Competitors said that this move smacked of desperation, but Liberty said: "We are doing extremely well."

Trading at several stores was disrupted by hoax bomb warnings and suspiciously parked cars. However, the police dealt with more than 50 false alarms yesterday.

The 700 extra officers drafted into London until the winter sales are over, the police said. They praised the public for its

cooperation in not driving to central London and extra vigilance.

The Automobile Association reported that motorists caused problems in many other congested city centres by parking illegally when car parks were filled. Congestion was worst in Leeds, Manchester and Newcastle.

Mr Philip Isley, from Windsor, established a record for sale queuing by camping for 15 days outside Selfridges, which was damaged by a bomb on Christmas Day. He ended his vigil, in aid of the Sue Ryder Foundation, by buying a suit and a pair of shoes for £2.25 to £1.50.

## Letter from New York

### A city devoted to its stomach

In front of me is a magazine photograph, showing a determined security policeman in a baseball cap holding a rifle. He is in a New York meat market guarding pig carcasses. It is, in its way, an American metaphor: abundance, red meat, macho pose and gun. But it is also absurd: here is a man apparently prepared to kill, or lay down his life for dead pigs.

Men who guard meat with rifles and sub-machine guns are cogs in the machinery of supply in the eating capital of the world, a city devoted to its stomach.

They are the protectors of commodities of considerable value, but ones that are by no means in short supply. New Yorkers consume 250,000 tons of beef alone every year, and they spend £7 billion a year on food, a good part of it in restaurants. Indeed, you have not seen abundance until you have seen New York, its countless restaurants, delicatessens and 24-hour food shops, the amazing quantity and variety of food offered.

Of all cities New York is unexcelled in the extent and diversity of eating houses. In a country where there are more restaurants per hundred mouths than anywhere in the world, New York is the champion. A young man setting out to eat in a different Manhattan restaurant every night could dine in them all in his lifetime, and, for his pains, he would be overcharged in many and meet bossy waiters in more than a few.

Restaurant-going for New Yorkers is more than a matter of nourishment, social intercourse and entertainment. It is part of the dynamics and drama of the lives of a self-absorbed and suggestive tribe. It is part of the way in which people with high disposable income, living in small apartments, determinedly enjoy a New York lifestyle and express themselves.

They ache to be favoured by imperious *maitres* of fashionable restaurants and queue like Muscovites in search of toilet paper to enter crowded popular places. They roam like herds to graze, and be seen grazing, in new pastures. They read robust reviews and learn, for example, that one restaurant's steaks "would not be touched by a starving mongrel".

Dedicated diners subscribe to a small magazine which signposts trends, spotlights

good cooking and tells you where you can dine for £100 for two and get awful food. It reveals where film stars eat, so that you can eat and stare, and which restaurant divides clients into "divine people and peasants". It makes a virtue of its small circulation, pointing out that if *The New York Times* recommends a place you may be trampled as the herd rushes over to it.

New York eaters are coming to terms with the retirement from active nosebagging of the great Mimi Sheraton, doyenne restaurant critic of *The New York Times*. After more than seven years reviewing three or four restaurant lunches a week, as well as dinners, she has had to leave the journalism she loved, and her magnificent expense account, felled at last by obesity.

She worked incognito, but she was that nice, plump lady enjoying her food and getting plumper. "I had a hard time leaving anything on my plate," she confessed in a recent recollection of her dining years. Three years ago she found she weighed 14 stone, and took five months off to diet. Back to 14 stone again, she has hung up her knife and fork.

New York restaurants and homes are fed by a complex vitualising network, the equivalent of Smithfield, Billingsgate and Covent Garden. But food shopping here is unlike that of most parts of the United States. There are few huge supermarkets because there is little space for them; and New Yorkers are not in the habit of doing a week's shopping at one time.

There are many fingers in such a rich pie. Gangsters control much of the fish market and their cut is reflected in higher prices. Dairies, which for years conspired to fix milk prices, have agreed to pay a £350,000 fine and refund £4m to consumers.

Between the Mafia, the waiters who expect big tips and the higher costs of supplying and serving food, New York can be expensive to eat in.

Recently, in my local 24-hour greengrocery, a woman was complaining to the manager about prices. "It's outrageous," she cried.

"It's New York," he said, as the till bell pinged.

Trevor Fishlock

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

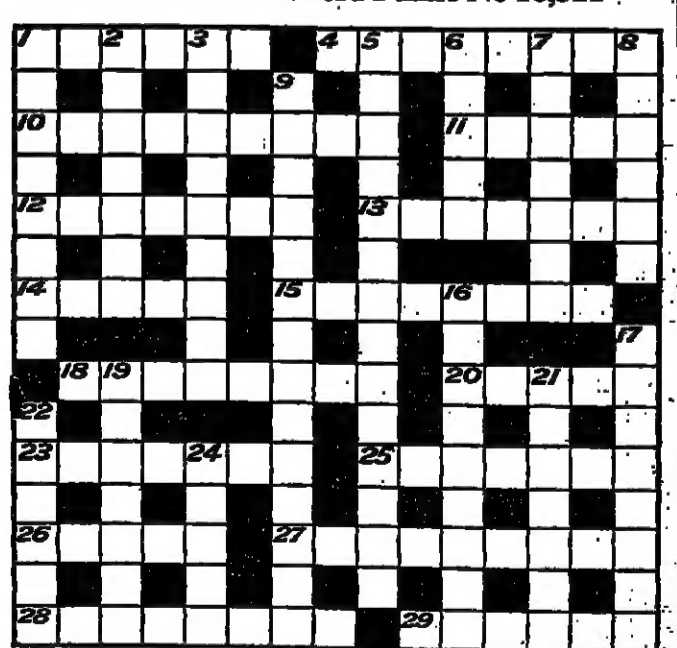
**Last chance to see**  
Max Ernst's exhibition *Histoire Naturelle*, Macraur's Art Gallery, Roselle Park, Arncliffe, Monday to Saturday, 11 to 5 (ends today).  
The Colman Collection of Silver, Musard Potts, Victoria Art Gallery, Bridge Street, Bath, Monday to Friday, 10 to 6, Saturday, 10 to 3 (ends Saturday).  
Fishing Smacks, a Kent County Museum Service travelling exhibition, Tunbridge Wells Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Tunbridge Wells, Monday to Friday, 10 to 5.30.

Saturday, 9.30 to 5 (ends Saturday).  
Sculpture's Dance, Southampton Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Southampton: Tuesday to Friday, 10 to 5, Saturday, 10 to 4 (ends Saturday).  
**Exhibitions in progress**  
The Artist at War: an exhibition to coincide with the publication of the Imperial War Museum/Tate Gallery of the War Artist, Glasgow Museum & Art Gallery, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, Monday to Saturday, 10 to 5 (ends Jan 5).  
Paintings by David Wiseman: City Museum and Art Gallery, Freetown, Peterborough, Tuesday to Saturday, 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon (ends Jan 7).  
Tenth Century Drawings by Janus Hunter, Alderson Gallery, Lord Street, Southampton: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Thurs and Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun (ends Jan 14).

**Image** - last of a series of three exhibitions sponsored by the Arts Council, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield: Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Jan 29).  
Master Pieces: furniture from paintings and drawings, painting and sculpture by Leonard McCulloch, Museum of Modern Art, 30, Pembroke Street, Oxford: Tues to Sat, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Jan 15).  
Paintings by David Wiseman: City Museum and Art Gallery, Freetown, Peterborough, Tuesday to Saturday, 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon (ends Jan 7).

**Historical books**  
The Literary Editor's selection of historical books published during the year: *A History of the Modern World*, from 1877 to the 1980s, by Paul Johnson (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £15.00).  
*A Social History of England*, by Asa Briggs, (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £11.95).  
Eliot, by Nicholas Gage (Collins, £9.95).  
Friedrich von Schlegel, 1797-1841, by Martin Gilbert (Heinemann, £15.95).  
Marcel Proust, *Selected Letters 1880-1903* (Collins, £15.95).  
Peter Hall's Diaries, edited by John Goodwin (Hamish Hamilton, £12.95).  
The Causes of War, by Michael Howard (Temple Smith, £10).  
The Diary of Hugh Gough, 1845-1855, edited by Philip M. Williams (Cape, £25).  
The Wreck of Commerce, by Ferdinand Braudel, translated by S. Reynolds (Collins, £17.50).

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,321



- ACROSS**
- Disinclined to confirm the directions (6).
  - Ruby port in Holland (8).
  - African dromedary carrying Ethiopian woman (9).
  - This typist has things taped (5).
  - He is always free for a game (7).
  - It is forbidden to be sick here in French square (7).
  - Subject to the outside measurement (5).
  - This beats tossing penny to decide which way to go (8).
  - Dog going around in a pram (8).
  - Sliced melon fruit (5).
  - Spiced island (7).
  - "Then - the action of the tiger" (*Henry V*) (7).
  - Venus de Milo's dream, perhaps, to be this (5).
  - Girl escapes from heartburn by the taking of nourishment (9).
  - The heavy element make nuclear gun test (8).
  - Charles's sea-dog (6).
- DOWN**
- Tom falls off the raft on the unending flower (8).
  - Most of the men have gone by this stage of the match (3-4).
  - Area where there should be no signs of inflammation (9).
  - Are they used for conducting principal violonists? (7-7).
  - Tangle with barred teeth (5).
  - Exponents of power (7).
  - Caval Grey motor cycle (6).
  - Exhibiting a likeness for a kind of government (14).
  - Straw bed for brother donkey, we hear (9).
  - Feeders put out by the fly (8).
  - Perhaps bad old boys have no stomach for this (7).
  - Import poor sort of gin (7).
  - Pass on the section after the first motorway roundabout (6).
  - River of the 'Arijans, for instance? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,320



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

### Old Father Time

Inquirers for details of beacons, firework displays and torchlight processions organized for their areas to welcome the New Year, under the English Tourist Board's "Old Father Time" project, are now being referred to: 061 833 9524.

### Sales guide

London and provincial sales. Starting dates include: Today: Sanderson, Berners Street; John Lewis, Oxford Street and Brent Cross; Heals, Tottenham; Peter Jones, Sloane Square; C & A Stores (all branches); Jones Bros; Pratts of Streatham.

### Preventing handicap

A new booklet produced by the Spastics Society, *Healthy Mother, Healthy Baby*, is aimed at creating greater public awareness in preventing handicap at birth. It covers such dangers as smoking, alcohol and rubella (German measles), and apart from marriage hints, there is information on benefits, tests in pregnancy, medicines and drugs, birthnotes and What before Pregnancy. Further details from most Information Department, The Spastics Society, 12 Park Crescent, London W1N 4EQ. (Tel: 01-636 5020).

### New look stars

Rail express services will offer a simplified tariff for Red Star and Night Star parcels from January 1 when distance charges are abolished.

From the new year, Red Star and Night Star parcels will be conveyed anywhere in the UK mainland for one price, subject to weight.

Charges for the one stop London service, which allows packages to be sent from the London terminal most convenient for the customer, and for cross-town and Isle of Wight transfers will be abolished.

For Night Star consignments, there will still be no extra charge for morning and Saturday deliveries, and the money-back guarantee for delays to Night Star deliveries will continue.

For example, a 5kg package sent Red Star will cost £5.50 plus value-added tax (VAT). A 20kg package will cost £8.65 plus VAT.

Full details of tariffs are available from any of Red Star's 600 offices.

### Anniversaries

Birth: Andrew Johnson, 17th president of the USA, 1865-69, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1808; William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister, 1868-74, 1880-85, 1886, 1892-94, Liverpool, 1809; Pablo Casals, Violoncellist, 1876. Death: Christina Rossetti, poet, London, 1894; Rainer Maria Rilke, poet, Valmout, Switzerland, 1926. Today is the Feast of Saint Thomas of Canterbury. Thomas Becket was born in London in 1118 and became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162. He was killed in 1170, only to last a few months. His commemoration of some bishops enraged the king to the extent of crying "who will rid me of this turbulent priest?" Four barons did so, killing Becket in his own cathedral.

### The papers

Commenting on South Africa's latest invasion of Angola, the *Harvard Herald*, the state-controlled Zimbabwe daily, says there are parallels with Israel's invasion and annexation of Arab lands, commenting: "The realization that the world will react with the same resignation to South African expeditions of destruction and murder is a source of fear for Southern Africans. By stressing that South Africa's latest action is aimed at preempting a massive Swapo guerrilla activity, they (the South Africans) are in fact saying they are protecting their initiatives, and therefore invoking the same argument the super powers have used in invading smaller Third World countries."

The *New York Times* says that if Third World societies are to attain decent living standards they need fair access to world markets. Their lower labour costs, and the advantage of starting with the most modern technology, makes such countries natural steel exporters.

"What is hardly desirable, however, is for the decline of the American and European steel industries to be exacerbated by their own governments. Yet that is precisely what happens when developed nations offer subsidies to Third World buyers of steelmaking equipment. And that is why the American Under-Secretary of Commerce, Lionel O'Brien, was right to protest a proposal to offer cheap export-import bank credits for a complex that would increase South Korea's steel output by a third."

Retail Price Index: 341.9. London: The FT Index closed 0.6 up at 773.6.

### Roads

Although most major roadworks are suspended over the Christmas holiday period the AA issues a reminder that delays may be encountered at the following locations:

London and South-east: A5 - British Telecom work along central ringway near the junction with Chichele Road, Cricklewood Broadway; delays likely. A12 - Lane closures on London bound carriageway at junctions A13, Single lane between Stanford-Hope and junction with A128, Orsett, Essex; congestion at peak periods.

Midlands: A10 - Traffic signals at 'Leicestershire' roundabout, Leicestershire; A13 - Single lane at junction with A4091 at Moxhill Island, nr Moriden.

Wales and the West: A38 - Traffic signals at 'Leicestershire' roundabout, Leicestershire; A38 - Single lane between Fairburn and Micklefield, West Yorkshire. A6116 - Roadworks alongside existing carriageway, Leeds Southern ring road; delays.

North: A66 - Roadworks and lights on North Bitts to Greta Bridge, nr Durham road; traffic lights. A1: Two-way traffic on one carriageway between Fairburn and Micklefield, West Yorkshire. A6116 - Roadworks alongside existing carriageway, Leeds Southern ring road; delays.

South: A1 - Single lane traffic near Glamis; lights. A759: Traffic reduced to single lane and controlled by traffic lights 24 hours a day, in Duddon road, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. A726: Lane closures at junction 29 (M8); delays likely. Information supplied by AA.

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.67	1.57
Austria Sch	29.00	27.40
Belgium Fr	84.25	80.25
Canada \$	1.84	1.72
Denmark Kr	14.82	14.11
France Fr	12.40	11.90
Germany DM	4.08	3.99
Greece Dr	164.00	152.00
Hongkong \$	11.40	10.80
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.26
Italy Lira	2485.00	2365.00
Japan Yen	358.00	332.00
Netherlands Gld	4.60	4.37
Norway Kr	11.58	10.98
Portugal Esc	198.00	187.00
South Africa Rd	1.82	1.69

Rate for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

## Weather forecast

A vigorous trough will move from the Atlantic across Northern areas. A mild, westerly flow will persist in S.

6 am to midnight

London, E Anglia, W Midlands, E England: Cloudy, some rain or drizzle, becoming drier, brighter, wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 10C (50F). SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain or drizzle in places; wind SW, moderate or fresh veering westerly; light, max temp 12C (54F).

NW England, central N England: Cloudy, some rain or drizzle, becoming drier, brighter for a time, wind SW, moderate; max temp 10C (50F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, some showers, any fog dispersing, more persistent rain, heavy in places from W later, wind W, light increasing fresh or strong; max temp 8C (46F), some frost at first.

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray, Fife, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, showery, windy on hills, increasing strong perhaps gap in expected places later; max temp 6C (43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Cloud and rain in W will move S followed by colder, brighter, showery weather but becoming milder with rain in N later.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E) Wind SW moderate; sea slight. S Georges Bank, S North Sea, Wind S to SW, moderate or fresh, sea moderate.

Sun rises: 8.06 am Sun sets: 3.55 pm  
Moon rises: 2.48 am Moon sets: 1.07 pm  
New Moon: January 2.

### Lighting-up time

London: 4.29 pm to 7.36 am  
Bristol: 4.38 pm to 7.46 am  
Edinburgh: 4.16 pm to 6.14 am  
Manchester: 4.35 pm to 7.35 am  
Penzance: 4.57 pm to 7.51 am

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F	C	F
Belfast	10	50	10	50
Birmingham	12	54	12	54
Bristol	10	50	10	50
Cardiff	10	50	10	50
Edinburgh	8	46	8	46
Glasgow	9	48	9	48
London	10	50	10	50
Manchester	10	50	10	50
Newcastle	10	50	10	50
Nottingham	10	50	10	50
Sheffield	10	50	10	50
Southampton	10	50	10	50
Stoke-on-Trent	10	50	10	50
Sunderland	10	50	10	50
Torquay	10	50	10	50
Wolverhampton	10	50	10	50
Wrexham	10	50	10	50

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1983. Printed and published by the Times Newspapers Limited, 1, Queen Victoria Road, London, W1C 2JZ. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

## Weather forecast

A vigorous trough will move from the Atlantic across Northern areas. A mild, westerly flow will persist in S.

6 am to midnight

London, E Anglia, W Midlands, E England: Cloudy, some rain or drizzle, becoming drier, brighter, wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 10C (50F). SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain or drizzle in places; wind SW, moderate or fresh veering westerly; light, max temp 12C (54F).

NW England, central N England: Cloudy, some rain or drizzle, becoming drier, brighter for a time, wind SW, moderate; max temp 10C (50F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, some showers, any fog dispersing, more persistent rain, heavy in places from W later, wind W, light increasing fresh or strong; max temp 8C (46F), some frost at first.

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray, Fife, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, showery, windy on hills, increasing strong perhaps gap in expected places later; max temp 6C (43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Cloud and rain in W will move S followed by colder, brighter, showery weather but becoming milder with rain in N later.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E) Wind SW moderate; sea slight. S Georges Bank, S North Sea, Wind S to SW, moderate or fresh, sea moderate.

Sun rises: 8.06 am Sun sets: 3.55 pm  
Moon rises: 2.48 am Moon sets: 1.07 pm  
New Moon: January 2.

### Lighting-up time

London: 4.29 pm to 7.36 am  
Bristol: 4.38 pm to 7.46 am  
Edinburgh: 4.16 pm to 6.14 am  
Manchester: 4.35 pm to 7.35 am  
Penzance: 4.57 pm to 7.51 am

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Alghero																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--